

Tory MPs enraged by proposal of net 1.7% pay rise

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Conservative MPs last night gave the fullest possible vent to their anger and frustration with the Government over the controversial and embarrassing issue of parliamentary pay.

At a packed and stormy meeting of the backbench 1922 Committee in the Commons, Mr MP rose to accuse the Government of incompetence, cowardice and even cheating.

It was estimated afterwards that of more than a dozen speakers, representing a clear cross-section of views, only one or two "came within a mile of supporting the government line."

Earlier, Mr John Biffen, the Conservative Leader, had announced the formal Government decision to recommend an increase in salary of only 4 per cent, taking annual pay from £14,510 to £15,090.

But it was not lost on MPs that taken with an extra contribution to an improved pension deal, the net increase would amount to only 1.7 per cent.

Mr Edward du Cane, chairman of the 1922 Committee, has for weeks past anticipated the wrath of his backbench colleagues in talks with Government ministers.

But Mrs Margaret Thatcher was adamant inside and outside the Cabinet that both ministers and MPs should set an example. It was announced yesterday that Mrs Thatcher would herself take an increase of only 4.12 per cent, again electing to refuse the full prime ministerial salary of £48,520, and instead taking the Cabinet ministers' rise from £37,410 to £38,900.

It is understood that there had been an attempt, in Cabinet papers, to get Mrs Thatcher to agree to a staged increase in the recommendation presented to Parliament by Lord Plowden's Top Salaries Review Board, from £14,510 to £19,000. A staged deal would give MPs, for example, and extra £1,100 a year over four years, with an annual top-up of about 4 per cent.

That was rejected as "the unacceptable face of compromise." But while Labour MPs agreed in consultation with their own leaders that they should go for the full £19,000, Conservative MPs were left with no resolution of the festering problem.

At last night's meeting of the 1922 Committee, ministers were accused of being "sneaky" in putting on the pay debate and vote at the end of Commons business next Tuesday, in the hope that a late night vote might damp down the rebellion.

Ministers were also accused of "fudging" the issue, of "making a hash of it" and of failing to take into account the undoubted grievances of MPs who have, year by year, seen their pay eroded by governments which have failed to "grasp the nettle".

Their anger was evidently aggravated by some newspaper reports, thought to have been inspired by ministers, that MPs were rushing to "put their snouts in the trough".

Conservative MPs were also told that government whips had been informing new MPs that if they did not vote for the 4 per cent line, then they would never be promoted; they would even be blocked from the most junior position of parliamentary private secretary.

Allowances up, page 2



Police clearing the road outside Walton prison, Liverpool, yesterday of demonstrators protesting the innocence of Denis Kelly, aged 33, convicted of the gangland murder of a Textet newspaper. Protesters tried to prevent a coach carrying Kelly from leaving for Wakefield prison, West Yorkshire.

Deadline set for Catholic meat ban

By Richard Ford and David Nicholson-Lord

British Catholics have until November to decide whether to accept a return to the traditional abstention from eating meat on Fridays as laid down in a new code of Canon Law promulgated by the Vatican.

The rule, which usually meant Catholics ate fish on Fridays, was abandoned in the late 1960s under the provisions of Vatican II. But the system of voluntary penances which was hoped to follow abandonment has largely failed to materialize, a factor which is thought to have led to the promulgation of the new decree.

Under the terms of the new code, which was published earlier this year and becomes effective in November, Catholics must abstain from meat or another food as a form of self-denial to remind them to do penance. The Catholic hierarchy in each country, however, has the right to choose some alternative form of communal penance.

The signs in England and Wales are already that many ordinary Catholics may be unwilling to accept a form of abstinence increasingly seen as old-fashioned and somewhat inward-looking.

One senior Catholic source said last night that the proposal seemed certain to cause raised eyebrows among many laity. "Just abstaining from meat may be a little too hard to take," he added. "I think it will be accepted but I would not say it will be welcomed."

Other forms of self-denial that are likely to meet with more approval are support for charity or moves providing practical help for the developing world. The Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference for England and Wales last week decided to embark on a wide-ranging process of consultation within the church before reaching a decision.

The proposal is likely to be high on the agenda on the national conference of priests in September as well as within the commissions representing different sections of the church.

A spokesman for Archbishop Derek Worlock, of Liverpool, the second senior figure in the hierarchy of the English church, last night rejected the suggestion that the rule was a retrograde step but acknowledged that lack of voluntary penance was partly responsible for its introduction.

In Ireland, Catholic Church officials have expressed the wish to see people abstaining from meat.

After the lifting of the abstention rule it was thought Catholics would be mature enough to make their own sacrifice but this has not occurred. Even before Vatican II, the rule was being ignored but the Church felt a positive regulation must be introduced that would have to be obeyed by all practising Catholics.

Tomorrow

the track hard Williams on the ring grid: how to come a racing car ver

the trail money to the land of the gladiators, out west to con, Arizona

a diet ryl Downing eschews fat with the latest al substitutes

saline Norman vorts on how the kding is going in the at Sotheby's auction.

Gibraltar initiative by Madrid

Fernando Morán, the ish Foreign Minister, said today that Spain would submit a formula to in and the European mission aimed at solving problem of Gibraltar.

He said: "The Gibraltar issue t be solved. The people t keep their British enship."

Death penalty debate

ing to a typesetting error, the paragraph of the lead story yesterday's Times referred to s on the death penalty ste taken in "The new se of Lords", instead of e Commons."

S rates fear

interest rates could rise in short term, the Federal ervice Board said. In Britain, Confederation of British ustry said that British rates uld not follow the American

Page 15

Ferry expansion

ly the Viking Line is vesting £15m to make Rams, Kent, a rival to Dover as a Channel ferry port. Page 3

Nuclear link-up

lines and US officials have n holding talks in Washing, on possible cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear

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Robbery charge

men will face Horseferry ad magistrates, London, ay charged with robbing Jewellers in Knightsbridge, of £1,429,000 in gems and a-possessing weapons. They Arthur Rachel, aged 42, and eph Jerry Scalise, aged 42, a of Chicago.

Centers study

ters, the news agency, has ed its auditors to study the sibility of offering shares in company on the Stock change

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Uruguay ban

uguay's military Govern- nt last night banned a ical rally scheduled for gust 6 and kept on ice its otations with political par- on a return to civilian rule

Rally called, page 7

Access dates

s Commons is to adjourn for summer recess on July 29 t the Lords will adjourn on y 27.

Radler's 64

course record round of 64, n under par, left the ertican Craig Stadler, three kes ahead in the Open golf ampionship at Royal Birkdale, ain's Nick Faldo and Sam nance each had a 68 Page 23

andall's 75

rek Randall scored 75 not s England were dismissed 209 in the first Test. Hadlee & six wickets for 53 runs, but in Zealand were 17-3 at the

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older page 13

here On NHS cuts, from Mr J. Huckleby; rates, from dy Porter, and Mr J. R. vill; Financial Times dispute n Mr W. T. Booroff; elling articles: After hanging; ul debt stures, pages 10-12 offery Smith interviews Mr alter Mondale; a portrait of John King, chairman of fish Airways; the new Footy to lead Labour; Spectrum: nes Guide to the British and Prix. Friday Pa: arital problems of Muslim men; Breaking down the 'fast wall; Medical Briefing; ituary, page 14

Philip Zec, Mr Alan Hooper

Save water appeal to homes

Householders were urged yesterday to stop using hoses and sprinklers during the heatwave to conserve water.

The National Water Council (NWC) made the appeal in spite of reservoir levels being above normal as a result of heavy rainfalls in April and May.

An increased demand for water, in some cases 30 per cent higher than normal, was the main problem and consumers living on high ground or at the end of some mains were suffering a reduction in pressure.

Hosepipes and sprinklers have been banned in Gwynedd, Wales, certain parts of the Thames area and in central

Remarriage in church approved

From Clifford Lengley, Religious Affairs Correspondent, York

A reluctant and divided General Synod was finally persuaded last night to approve a scheme for remarrying divorced people in the Church of England.

Heavy criticism was directed at almost every detail of the scheme but the mood of the debate gradually hardened into determination to try it as the best option available, with the possibility of revising it in the light of experience.

The scheme, which may be ready for operation next year, provides for a panel of expert advisers to which individual cases should be allowed a second marriage in church.

The advisers will have a written report on each case from the clergyman concerned, based on inquiries, which he will be required to make.

If the diocesan bishop accepts the panel's recommendation he will formally relieve the previously married person from the obligations of the previous marriage vows.

The scheme had a rough passage through 14 attempts to amend the resolution which proposed it.

First, moved by the Rev Richard Holloway of Newcastle diocese, asked for second thoughts because "this procedure will not sufficiently acceptable throughout the church."

That was defeated by 233 votes to 211, indicating the synod's uncertainty. The Bishop of Durham, Dr John Habgood, said the number of amendments alone was enough to show that the synod was in great difficulty.

The main alternative before the synod was to leave the remarriage of divorcees entirely to the discretion of the clergyman concerned.

Canon Douglas Rhymes of Southwark diocese in London said that would make life almost impossible for a clergyman when he felt he had to turn a case down.

The final endorsement of the scheme was given by the House of Bishops by 33 votes to 10, by the House of Clergy by 131 to 64, and in the House of Laity by 120 to 69.

Government orders study into selling off airports

By Michael Bailey, Transport Correspondent

The Government has told the British Airports Authority to carry out urgent studies into turning its major airports - Heathrow, Gatwick, Glasgow and Edinburgh - into private companies, Mr Norman Payne, the chairman, disclosed yesterday.

The instruction came from Mr Tom King, the Transport Secretary, soon after the election, and runs counter to the authority's previous proposals to "introduce" private capital while keeping the airports in one unit.

The study is expected to take four to six weeks and as yet he had no idea of its outcome, Mr Payne said. But he expected it would lead to a stock market flotation. The idea of performance bonds investigated by authority before the election was now over and done with.

Speaking at a London press conference, Mr Payne reported profits of £35m for the last financial year, £4.7m down on the previous year.

He blamed the continued recession in air transport, producing only one per cent

traffic growth last year, and landing charges pegged at 1981 levels. But as the world economy perked up, traffic this year should rise 2.5 per cent he predicted, and the authority's profit to more than £37m.

Prestwick, Scotland, remains the authority's main problem airport, with a £3.4m loss. A major publicity campaign is under way in Canada and the United States to persuade American tourists to visit Scotland, but it is too early to assess results, Mr Payne said.

Investment of nearly £100m, largely in the fourth terminal at Heathrow, was at a record level and amounted to nearly a third of the total turnover.

Commercial operations such as duty free sales, accounted at £31m for nearly half the authority's revenue and made a £49m profit compared with a £9m loss on landing fees and other traffic activities.

With steadily rising profits since its formation 17 years ago, British Airports is one of the ripest plums on the privatization tree, and could raise most, if not all, the extra £500m the Chancellor wants from this source before the end of the year.

Key figures for the separate airports last year are: Heathrow profit: £43.6m. Passengers: 26.6m. Aircraft movements: 275,000.

Gatwick: Profit: £775,000. Passengers: 11.5m. Aircraft movements: 151,000.

Stansted: Loss: £4.6m. Passengers: 300,000. Aircraft movements: 35,000.

Glasgow: Profit: £740,000. Passengers: 2.4m. Aircraft movements: 85,500.

Edinburgh: Loss: £1.3m. Passengers: 1.2m. Aircraft movements: 67,500.

Prestwick: Loss: £3.4m. Passengers: 400,000. Aircraft movements: 28,600.

Aberdeen: Profit: £590,000. Passengers: 1.7m. Aircraft movements: 110,600.

Catwick, once a white elephant, is rapidly turning into a highly successful airport, and there is little doubt that Stansted could be so too if developed as London's third airport along the lines proposed by the authority.

Howe debut with the top Reagan men

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Sir Geoffrey Howe, on his first visit to Washington since becoming Foreign Secretary, yesterday held a series of meetings with top US officials which read like an entry from the *Who's Who* of the Reagan Administration.

In addition to a half-hour meeting with President Reagan in the White House, Sir Geoffrey discussed arms control issues and the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain with Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary; foreign policy issues including the Middle East, Central America and East-West relations in a lengthy session with Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State; and economic issues with Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary.

Although Sir Geoffrey saw eye-to-eye with his American hosts on most issues, there were differences of view about what Britain fears is a drift towards protectionism by the United States. These fears were underscored last week by the Reagan Administration's decision to impose tariffs and quotas on specialty steel imports, a move which has been condemned by the EEC.

After the lifting of the abstention rule it was thought Catholics would be mature enough to make their own sacrifice but this has not occurred. Even before Vatican II, the rule was being ignored but the Church felt a positive regulation must be introduced that would have to be obeyed by all practising Catholics.

Pro-hanging MPs feel betrayed by vote

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

There was wide agreement among MPs yesterday, after the six decisive votes on Wednesday night against restoring the death penalty for murder, that the argument is over for the next five years, so far as Parliament is concerned, and possibly for all future Parliaments.

There was also bitter criticism of ministers, and of the Prime Minister in particular, among Conservative campaigners for restoration, for having blown hot and cold by first promising a Government Bill to give effect to a vote in favour of hanging and then withdrawing the promise.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, was accused in the voting lobbies by restorationists who complained of having been let down. One senior backbench chairman, conspicuous for his support of Mrs Margaret Thatcher in the past, was heard asking his colleagues why she had failed to give leadership.

In the Chamber yesterday Mr Brittan agreed with a Labour backbencher that the previous night's voting - in which the majorities against hanging ranged from 81 for murder of a policeman to 175 for murdering for theft - was decisive enough for it to be unlikely to come before the House for a while.

The Government of the Irish Republic was relieved at the result of the hanging debate (Richard Ford writes from Belfast). Ireland retains hanging for the killing of policemen and judges but the last six sentences have been commuted to life imprisonment, and both Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, and Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the Opposition, are opposed to capital punishment.

TUC act on FT dispute

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The TUC last night moved to impose its will on the National Graphical Association in the dispute at the *Financial Times* and urged the union to accept the independent mediator's report which largely supports a management pay offer.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, wrote to Mr Joe Wade, NGA general secretary, urging him and his union to accept the mediator's report and go back into negotiations to get a speedy return to work.

The letter is the first step in the informal TUC disciplinary process and it is understood that Mr Murray would be prepared to call the NGA to appear before a meeting in 10 days time of the TUC "inner cabinet" if his appeal is refused.

Such an appearance is the equivalent in the union movement of being called before High Court bench and it would be unprecedented for the NGA to ignore such an invitation or indeed any recommendation from the finance and general purposes committee.

An early indication of whether the union, which has had 270 members on strike for nearly seven weeks at the *Financial Times*, will cooperate is likely to come this afternoon when the strikers have been called to a meeting of their chapel (office branch).

Mr Bryn Griffiths, NGA president, will read Mr Murray's letter to the meeting but any final decision on whether to cooperate with the TUC general secretary's request is likely to rest with a meeting of the NGA national council next Thursday.

If that meeting decides on a policy of defiance there is already a meeting of the TUC finance and general purposes committee.

Ford dealers will now receive £100 each for Sierras up to 50 per cent of target and £250 from 50 to 100 per cent. Sierras sold to fleet customers will attract a flat £200 a time bonus.

Car manufacturers wage discount war

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The prospect of the biggest August car market of all time with sales topping 320,000 vehicles has provoked a fierce discount war between manufacturers which could cost them up to £50m in dealer bonuses and prizes.

Ford, the British market leader accounting for one in three of all cars sold here, is offering dealers discounts of hundreds of pounds a car, £150 bonuses for their most successful salesmen, and 18-day holidays in Australia for dealer principals and their wives.

Trade sources believe that Ford is preparing to spend between £20m and £25m between the end of August.

This has led to accusations that because of its dominant position in the market, Ford will create chaos with "such disorderly marketing tactics" in August, a month which is usually so popular with private



buyers that discounting is not necessary.

Ford denies this. Last night, a spokesman said: "We did not start this discounting business. We are only reacting to what other manufacturers have been doing for a long time. I suppose some people will suggest that it is all right for small firms to do it, but not the most successful."

"Before we introduced our dealer incentive scheme for July and August three other manufacturers were already in the field with theirs."

Talbot is believed to be offering the biggest single discount a unit with more than £400 on every car sold.

Austin Rover is concentrating its aid on the Metro and the Triumph Acclaim. Dealers who achieve more than 50 per cent of their target sales on Metro City and base models will get £100 a car with double this for more expensive versions. This goes up to £200 and £300 respectively for over 100 per cent of target.

The Acclaim attracts £200 for 30 per cent to 60 per cent of target, and £400 for 60 to 100 per cent. Over 100 per cent wins £500.

Vauxhall has yet to announce its discount scheme for August but during July is giving its dealers £150 on Chevettes over 25 per cent of target.

Harrods Sale

Add extra style to your life

Great Reductions on ONEIDA Silver-plated Cutlery

Silver-plated Community Plate cutlery in various patterns. Guaranteed for thirty years. In lined, wooden canteens.

Illustrated: 60-piece set for eight, 'Hampton Court' pattern. Harrods Original Price £539 Sale Price £372 Interest-free Credit £37.20 deposit and 9 monthly payments of £37.20 each. Total Credit Sale Price £372

Not shown: 44-piece set for six Harrods Original Price £409 Sale Price £272 88-piece set for twelve Harrods Original Price £803 Sale Price £535

Hearth & Home Dept. Cooks Way. Second Floor. Carriage free within our van delivery area. All reductions are from Harrods previous prices.

10-MONTH INTEREST-FREE CREDIT SALE AGREEMENTS are available on many single items over £100. Ask for written details.



MPs' allowances to be increased substantially but closely scrutinized

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

Substantially increased parliamentary allowances for MPs' secretarial, research and office expenses are to be directly paid and scrutinized by the Commons Fees Office under a set of government resolutions published yesterday.

There has been frequent speculation in previous Parliaments that MPs would increase their income by making secretarial payments to their wives. A number of MPs do employ their wives as full time bona-fide secretaries, but the new regulations will help to ensure that payments are made to named employees by the Fees Office.

Under the present system, MPs can claim up to £8,820 a year for secretarial or research assistance. They take sole responsibility for payments made. They may also receive a maximum of £882 a year as a contribution to approved pension schemes for their employees.

New resolutions tabled by the Government substantially increase office allowances. A maximum of £13,000 a year will be allowed for secretarial and research assistance, payable directly by the Fees Office "in accordance with arrangements approved by the Speaker".

A new office equipment allowance of £1,000 a year is to be introduced, and some MPs are forced to live away from home because of the need to maintain a double base, at Westminster and in their constituencies, are given an additional costs payment, presently fixed at a maximum of £5,674 a year.

Inner-London MPs receive a London supplement, fixed at £873 a year from last April.

All MPs receive free stationery, inland telephone calls and postal facilities from Westminster.

Redundancy: So-called resettlement grants, or redundancy payments, were meant to be paid in cases where MPs were not elected in a general election or where they were not standing because their existing constituencies had been changed out of all recognition by boundary changes. With retrospective effect to the last dissolution, the qualification about boundary changes is to be deleted so that payments can be made to MPs who do not stand or fail to be re-elected.

The new regulations propose an accrual rate of one-fifth of pensionable salary for every year of reckonable service, with a contribution rate of 8 per cent of salary.

Clash on refuse collection

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Household refuse has gone uncollected in Birkenhead and Wallasey, Merseyside, for up to five weeks. A private firm which took over rubbish collection last month blames "teething problems".

Wirral District Council is trying to involve private firms in its contract with the firm, Waste Management, and its officers are investigating how to terminate the contract.

An urgent meeting is being sought next week by councillors with the board of the National Freight Corporation, which owns Waste Management. The dispute between council and contractor is being seen as a test case in how a local authority copes when "privatization" goes wrong.

On June 13 Waste Management took over refuse collection and street cleaning in Wirral, a Merseyside metropolitan borough, but the firm ran into problems over dustcans and rounds.

Thousands of householders have not yet been told on which day the firm will empty their bins and many have resorted to leaving their bins outside.

Since June complaints have poured into Wallasey town hall, sometimes reaching 700 a day.

Mr Cliff Darley, director of environmental health for the borough, said yesterday: "While the firm's performance recently may have improved, it has fallen behind the expected level at which it would be complying with the contract."

The contract with Waste Management is worth about £2.3m a year and the Conservative-controlled council claimed that it would save about £1.25m during the present financial year.

Mr Keith Berry, managing director of the firm, acknowledged that there had been problems but said that they would be solved "very soon". Most people in Wirral were now on a weekly collection rota although there were pockets still being missed.

He denied suggestions that the company had dismissed staff responsible for planning its rounds. The local authority vehicles were taken over in a "dreadful state", he said.

Waste Management is challenging the attempt to impose financial penalties for failing to adhere to the contract terms.

A special meeting of the council is to discuss the issue on Monday.

Big defence orders expected soon

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Defence contractors are on the verge of securing multi-billion-pound orders to build armoured vehicles for the Army which would provide work or sections of the beleaguered engineering industry.

Indications that the Government was prepared to commit large sums of money to replacement personnel carriers and a new multipurpose fighting vehicle were contained in a little-noticed paragraph in last week's defence White Paper.

The leading contractor would be GKN Sankey, which is based in the high unemployment area of Telford, Shropshire, and a large amount of the work would be sub-contracted to Vickers through its defence systems division and its Rolls-Royce engines subsidiary.

Estimates of the value of the work signposted in the White Paper are difficult to gauge but an independent firm of city brokers believes that between 2,000 and 3,000 of the multi-wheel vehicle, code named MCV80, could be produced, each costing between £500,000 and £750,000.

In addition there are expected to be several hundred orders for the Saxon personnel carrier - the first 50 trial vehicles have been purchased for the British Army of the Rhine - and the total value of the work over the next decade could be more than £2,000m.

City analysts claim that firm orders from the Army would open a wide range of export opportunities for the two vehicles, both of which would be assembled in Telford. Development work on the MCV80, which is a tracked personnel carrier that will also be armed with a powerful anti-tank gun, is nearing completion, and it

Clarke tackled by MP over nurses homes

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said yesterday that it would not be practicable for the Department of Health and Social Security to supervise individual nurses' homes.

In answer to a parliamentary question from Mr Timothy Yeo, Conservative MP for Suffolk South, he said that nurses' homes were the responsibility of the health authorities unless a new home was being built at a cost of more than £5m. He said guidelines on standards in nurses' homes were being updated.

Soldier again escapes booby-trap bomb

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A building was badly damaged in an argument over the flying of an Irish tricolour and the playing of republican songs during the annual Orange Day parade on July 2.

A crowd of 50 youths, women and children, which later swelled to 150 people gathered in a mainly "loyalist" estate on the outskirts of the Co Tyrone village, smashing windows in several homes belonging to Roman Catholics and threatening to burn them out.

Mr Anthony O'Donnell had furniture and windows smashed by the mob and vowed yesterday never to return to their home.

● The Special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday found three RUC constables not guilty of possessing guns and bullets for unlawful purpose at Castledown in the republic last August.



'The price of petrol has been increased by one penny.' - Official.

Zec, controversial war cartoonist, is dead

By Rupert Morris

Philip Zec, the outstanding cartoonist of the Second World War, died yesterday, aged 73.

His best work was done during the war when he worked for the *Daily Mirror*, and when his most famous cartoon brought accusations of treachery from Winston Churchill and other leading public figures.

The controversial cartoon depicted a shipwrecked sailor struggling for a raft, with the caption "The price of petrol has been increased by one penny" - Official. It was intended as a grim warning against profiteers, but was thought by leading government figures at the time to be in poor taste.

His work struck a chord with his readers, however. After the war Zec joined the board of the *Daily Mirror*. He was editor of the *Sunday Pictorial* between 1950 and 1952.

He leaves a wife, Betty. A private funeral is being held today. Obituary, page 14



'Here you are! Don't lose it again!'

Drugs firms agree to cut prices

The drugs companies have agreed to the Government's demand for a £25m cut in the National Health Service's drugs bill by accepting a price freeze until next April, and by reducing existing prices on average by 2.5 per cent. (Our Health Correspondent writes).

Announcing the decision yesterday the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry made it clear that member companies were accepting it reluctantly and as an exceptional measure.

It said: "Such repressive measures if continued or extended will damage investment confidence, leading to a reduction of research activity and an erosion of the pharmaceutical export surplus."

The freeze and price reductions will apply only to prescription medicines supplied to the health service, and will not affect drugs bought over the counter in chemists' shops.

BMA accuses Lawson of 'fiddling the books'

By Pat Healey, Social Services Correspondent

The British Medical Association yesterday accused the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, of "fiddling the books" in alleging that family practitioner services would overspend by £100m this year, and then imposing that figure as a cut on health authorities.

Dr John Ball, chairman of the BMA general medical services committee, said: "If the Chancellor had moved in and looked at the books and found the economy in a dreadful state and then said everyone has to make a 1 per cent saving, that might have been understandable. But that is not what he has done."

"I do not see the basis for his action, or the basis for his calculation, which has led to him making an external and arbitrary decision with no idea of the damage he was doing to the health service."

Dr Ball's calculations indicate that any overspending by the family practitioner service is likely to be of the same order as in the past three years: about 3 to 6 per cent on budgets drawn up by the Department of Health and Social Security, using Treasury assumptions on inflation and earnings.

Those calculations, he said, have been consistently underestimated because they were drawn up in advance of pay rounds.

"When it happens once, that is chance. When it happens twice, it is coincidence. When it happens three times, that is enemy action," he said.

When under-budgeting went on year after year, there was no way that either the Treasury or the health department could be surprised if they were exceeded.

Cash for Labour defended

An appeal that could have important repercussions for trade unions opened yesterday with a claim by a union that it was entitled to give money from its general fund towards buying the Labour Party's new headquarters in London. (John Withers writes).

The Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs was appearing before the Employment Appeal Tribunal to contest a ruling that it had acted in breach of rules under the Trade Union Act 1913.

The Government-appointed certification officer, who oversees union finances, had ordered it to transfer £69,018 from its political fund to its general fund. Of that, £42,952 had been contributed towards buying the property for Labour's headquarters.

The appeal is expected last three days.

Sale room

A battle for 'The Beach'

Sir John Lavery's "The Beach" of 1912 was sold at Bonhams yesterday for £18,150 (estimate £2,500 to £3,500) to the Whitford and Hughes Gallery of Duke Street, St James's. (Our Sale Room Correspondent writes). It was that kind of day. Where would you like to be?

Sir John was knighted for society portraits but he was also one of the "Glasgow boys", a group of turn-of-the-century naturalistic painters. In this painting he is closer in spirit to Bonington than his contemporaries and its charm led to a sharp battle between two dealers, Whitford and Hughes on one hand and Browne and Darby of Cork Street on the other.

The sale of Modern British and Continental pictures totalled £108,636 with 24 per cent unsold.

At Sotheby's a sale of Victorian paintings made £345,092.

New methods advance child cancer cure

By Our Science Editor

Improvements in the methods of treating specific types of cancers in children and young adults can produce a cure in two out of three patients.

This level of success is disclosed in figures for five-year survival rates published in the annual report of the Cancer Research Campaign. A cure depends on five years completely free of illness after the last course of treatment.

The most profound improvement is for illnesses in children under 14 years of age suffering from acute lymphatic leukaemia, Hodgkin's disease and Wilms' tumour.

About one in 650 children is liable to contract cancer. Treatment for most was impossible 20 years ago. Several drugs have been developed in the intervening years. There have been no recent new ones that make an impact on the different tumours.

The advances come in new approaches to the way they are used. The development of

multiple-drug chemotherapy, coupled with other procedures, has produced the improvements.

There are other fundamental studies yielding clues to understanding the genetic basis of cancer. During this year the Cancer Research Campaign will spend more than £19.5m.

Optimism in research has increased since the publication over a week ago of the discovery at Imperial Cancer Research Fund's laboratories in London of a genetic effect that causes normal cells to become cancerous ones.

Another line of basic research, supported by the Cancer Research Campaign at six of the main medical schools and universities in Britain, is into monoclonal antibodies (MCA). They are a product of the recently-found ability of scientists in genetic manipulation.

These antibodies are produced naturally in the body in tiny amounts

Science report

Dreaming brain cells put in focus

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Dreams are an essential part of sleep to stop us developing fantasies, obsessions or hallucinations, according to a theory proposed by Dr Francis Crick, the Nobel laureate who was one of the co-discoverers of the genetic code, and Dr Graeme Mitchison in a paper published yesterday.

In one sense the idea is not original. Several scientists with experience of research in psychology and computer systems have suggested that the brain uses dreaming sleep to sort out the mass of information with which it has been bombarded during the day. But that concept draws a direct analogy between the way an electronic filing system works and the brain.

Now Dr Crick and Dr Mitchison offer a biological explanation for what happens in brain cells during dreaming. They also maintain that the process is a deliberate act of "unlearning". This is not just the direct opposite of learning but a mechanism which must not be confused with that which occurs in normal forgetting.

Dreams sleep, or rapid eye movement (REM) sleep to give it the name adopted because of the accompanying flickering of the eyes, occurs in many mammals and in birds.

The theory published in this week's issue of *Nature* focuses on the thousands of millions of brain cells, forming elaborate network of interconnections, which are in a constant state of biochemical stimulation during the day.

The restoration of the network to an orderly state requires some information to be rejected and some retained. If it is not done, the disorderly biochemical state causes phenomena like hallucination and obsessions arise.

The main difference between REM and non-REM sleep lies in the dreams associated with them. For most people the few dreams found in non-REM sleep tend to have a rather thoughtlike character.

During REM sleep, on the other hand, dreams occur more frequently and usually have a preceptual vividness.

A human adult usually spends one-and-a-half to two hours each night in REM sleep, spread over several periods. The evidence suggests that most of the dreams during REM periods do not reach normal consciousness, dreams being remembered only if the sleeper awakes while dreaming.

Dr Crick and Dr Mitchison conclude that the evidence suggests that in REM sleep the brain is isolated from its normal input and output channels of sight, hearing and speech. But it is active.

Pits dispute defused

The dispute in Scotland over the proposed closure of a pit, defiance of opposition from it miners' union, was defused last night when an agreement was reached for the transfer of miners from the pit to another mine, which had been shut down because of the dispute.

Agreement at the Polkemnock colliery in West Lothian came as the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers, meeting in Sheffield, pledged full support for the Scottish miners fighting to keep open pits which have been threatened with closure by the National Coal Board.

Correction

In a report about Police 3, the television programme, on July 14 Stephen Wade was referred to as M Steven White.

Authorities attack centralism

From Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Strong criticism of creeping centralism in education was voiced yesterday by both Conservative and Labour councils, which called unanimously for a new relationship with Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education.

Mr Philip Merridale, chairman of the Conservative-controlled Hampshire Education Authority, told the Council of Local Education Authorities' conference in Canterbury, Kent, that the traditional partnership between central and local government had suffered badly recently.

Mr John Pearman, chairman of Labour-controlled Wakefield, said there was a danger that local education authorities would be taken over by "insidious centralism". He cited Sir Keith's intention to legislate for specific grants to be paid to councils for purposes of which the Secretary of State approved, as well as the new role of the Manpower Services Commission in the education service.

He said: "We have to recognize that unless we, as local authorities, get our act together, then those in government, the civil servants and ministers of centralist inclination, will further erode our powers."

This unity between Labour and Conservative councillors collapsed later when a motion from Leicestershire calling for all students aged 16 and over to be paid grants of £25 a week was defeated.

At the last minute, the shire counties of Norfolk and East Sussex proposed that instead there should be a government review of all allowances paid to young people over 16. Those would include supplementary benefits and the Youth Training Scheme grant, and the intention would be to see whether youngsters were being prevented from doing courses through financial hardship.

Another motion from Labour-controlled Leicestershire was also defeated by Conservative delegates. It called for pupils who leave school at Easter but want to return to take their CSE examinations to be eligible for supplementary benefit.

● A motion complaining about the cost of children eating their own sandwiches at school was defeated in a surprise vote.

The vote, which was against the council's policy, came after a strong speech from Mr Geoffrey Wright, the Conservative chairman of Solihull education committee, who proposed that children be

RIVERBUS SERVICE

The Greater London Council in co-operation with the London Docklands Development Corporation is inviting proposals (by 5 September 1983) for provision of a pilot and then if appropriate a full riverbus service.

The service would run between Central London and Greenwich serving several intermediate piers and forming part of the public transport services of London.

Further details of the form of proposals sought and the information required can be obtained from the Department of Transportation and Development (TD/TP/PTF), Room 597, County Hall, London, SE1 7PB.

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Working for London

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Sally ferry line invests £15m to turn Ramsgate into port to rival Dover

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

A Scandinavian shipping line is investing £15m to make Ramsgate, Kent, a rival to Dover as a cross-Channel ferry port.

Sally the Viking Line, which from today will be operating two cut-price ferries between Ramsgate and Dunkirk, hopes to be carrying two million passengers and 300,000 cars a year, more than a tenth of the market, by the mid-1980s.

By 1986 Sally plans to operate 50 sailings a day to France, Belgium, Holland and West Germany, using ferries twice the size of any on the Channel now.

"Ramsgate will be to Dover what Gatwick is to Heathrow," says Mr Michael Kingshott, Sally's British managing director, said, aged 36, he is already a millionaire from importing Japanese cars in the 1970s.

With the help of a simplified fare structure, with a standard rate for cars and children carried free, Sally has already won a five per cent share of the

market in two years, but the existing operators affect not to be worried.

British rail's Sealink, busy rationalizing to meet the Government's privatization plans, said yesterday: "Obviously we are aware of the position Sally are carving out for themselves, but they have gone for lower rates in order to buy their way into the market."

"We do not see their share rising above eight to nine per cent. Some sailings by Sealink are already cheaper, and with our big new ferries we are confident of meeting all competition. In fact we are bullish about our future on the Channel."

Townsend Thoresen, the market leader, whose chairman, Mr Keith Wickenden, died in an air crash last week, said: "Naturally, we take any competition seriously, but Sally have a pretty small share of the market. We thrive on competition."

Sally remains confident of becoming a substantial force on

the Channel now that the price war between the big operators is over. A £2m loss in 1981 and £1.5m last year will be eliminated this year, and converted to a £3m profit by 1985, Mr Graeme Marshall, British financial controller, said yesterday.

At that point two £35m ferries with space for 2,500 passengers and 500 cars, a swimming pool, sauna, and luxury restaurants and cabins will come into operation, he predicted.

Mr Kingshott said that traffic growth across the channel would be substantially greater than the experts had so far predicted.

According to a recent *Which?* report, Sally offers good value for large cars and big families, especially at peak times, but for a standard car and two adults Townsend, Sealink and P & O offer substantially lower rates at between £44 and £46, compared with Sally's £58 for people prepared to travel in the early morning.

Family is jailed for contempt

The parents and brother of a murdered woman were jailed for 28 days each yesterday for ignoring a court order to attend the trial of her killer.

Mr Justice Russell sentenced them at Manchester Crown Court where he jailed the

murderer for life last week. The judge told them: "All three of you were the subject of absolute witness orders. It was made plain to each of you that you were required to give evidence in a murder trial, a trial which affected a member of your family."

"It might well have been that your absence could have created a miscarriage of justice and I cannot overlook what I regard as a gross contempt of this court."

Patrick McDonagh, aged 53, his wife, Kathleen, aged 50, and their son, Martin, aged 30, were living in a hotel in Liverpool when seen by the police on June 30. They were told they must attend court on July 6 as prosecution witnesses but they did not turn up. Mr Justice Russell ordered their arrests on warrants for contempt.

Mr Andrew Vos, for the parents and brother, said they accepted they were warned to attend court. They were terrified of the consequences as they had never been in prison before.

Last Friday, Mr Justice Russell jailed Osborne Stewart, aged 39, for life, for what he called a "brutal, and savage murder."

Stewart was found guilty of killing Mrs Mary Bridget Heaney, aged 29, who was beaten to death in an argument at her home in Cranfield Walk, Moss Side, Manchester, last Boxing Day.

She was punched, kicked, and possibly strangled by Stewart, her boy friend, after he had a quarrel with her parents and brother.

Student wins leave to sue doctors

Mr David Routley, aged 24, a student who claims that, strapped and handcuffed to a stretcher, he was unlawfully taken and detained for 18 days yesterday won the right to sue the doctors who ordered his commitment.

Two Court of Appeal judges, in a reserved judgement, granted Mr Routley, formerly of Penstemon Park, Lancing, leave to bring an action against Dr Brian Vawdrey, consultant psychiatrist at Graylingwell psychiatric hospital, near Chichester, west Sussex, and Dr John Lewis, a general practitioner, claiming damages alleging negligence and false imprisonment.

But Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Slade refused Mr Routley, now living with friends in Lancing, leave to sue Mr Alan Plesner, a mental welfare officer, and his employers, West Sussex County Council.

Mr Routley alleges the doctors signed a 12-month commitment order without giving him an examination.

The court allowed his appeal against the refusal of a High Court judge to grant him leave under the Mental Health Act to institute proceedings.

Lord Justice Dunn said that before the order was signed Mr Routley's father had told the doctors that his son was behaving strangely and aggressively and had made threats to kill him and his younger brother.

To bring an action Mr Routley had to show either bad faith or lack of reasonable care on the part of the doctors. Bad faith was not alleged.

Part-time prisons backed by MPs

By Stewart Tiedler, Crime Reporter

An experimental system of part-time prisons for short-term offenders so that they would go out to work each day but spend their nights in jail was proposed yesterday by a group of MPs specializing in penal questions.

The experiment has been put to the Home Office by the parliamentary all-party penal affairs group after a study of schemes in Belgium and Holland earlier this year. The MPs suggest a system whereby offenders would attend detention centres for a set number of days over six months.

The part-time system could be tried in one or two prisons. It would be applied to short-term prisoners who were employed when convicted. In Belgium the scheme is used for prisoners serving sentences up to six months.

The group, in a report published yesterday, said it was attracted to the idea because it enabled prisoners to continue supporting their families. They could also make a contribution towards the cost of their imprisonment.

The "day detention" scheme would not be reformative but provide "a straightforward,"

credible and easily understood penalty which would avoid the undesirable side-effects of custodial sentences."

In the case of offenders such as football hooligans it would provide "a measure of prevention through containment."

But the day detention would include constructive work or educational courses.

The group has also examined the idea of weekend prisons and found there were attractions in its use because while it was a credible penalty there was no loss of jobs, reduced family disruption and less contamination from criminal attitudes which might arise from longer periods in prison.

In studying the concept of using partial sentencing the report noted that in Belgium and Holland economic difficulties arose over the use of cells for only part of the time. Since weekend or partial imprisonment might mean separate centres the system would be too expensive unless it was used for a large number of prisoners.

Part-time Prison (Parliamentary All-Party Penal Affairs Group, c/o 169 Clapham Road, London SW9 0P; 759).

Financier may buy island for religious sanctuary

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Two multi-millionaires were discussing the possibility last night of turning the island of Brecon in the Channel Islands into a religious sanctuary for people who want to go into retreat.

Mr Leonard Matchan, the owner and an atheist, said he would be happy if the 100-acre tax haven just 40 yards from Sark was bought by Sir Julian Hodge, the Welsh financier.

Mr Matchan, aged 72, who wants about £3m for a 125 year lease of the island, said yesterday he was selling it because he could no longer cope with the steep stone stairway leading up from the small harbour.

Mr Matchan, the former head of the Cope Altman combine, said: "Although I am an atheist I would feel happier in my grave if someone like Sir Julian purchased Brecon."

"By holding on the lease then even from the grave I will be able to stop any ugly development of the island."

Sir Julian, aged 78, who is a friend of Mr Matchan, would finance the operation from a charitable fund named after

his mother which is understood to be worth about £13m. He was reported yesterday to have said: "Brecon is ideally placed to be a religious retreat and we have already been in touch with the agents."

Sir Julian has plans to build a Roman Catholic cathedral near Cardiff city centre.

The island would make the perfect retreat, equipped as it is with a manor house with seven bedrooms, a swimming pool, four cottages, farm buildings, a private harbour and a helicopter landing pad. It also has the additional business advantage of having no income, capital transfer or capital gains taxes.

If Sir Julian, a former railway clerk, were to buy Brecon he would sit with 39 other landowners and 12 peasant members of Sark's Court of Pleas, the assembly which presides over the island's population of 500.

Mr Matchan, who said he intended to speak to Sir Julian on the telephone, has had two other serious inquiries for the island already and the agents have received 25 other calls.

Police resume inquiries in Genette Tate case

The police are to resume their investigation into the disappearance of Genette Tate, aged 13, who disappeared five years ago while delivering newspapers, close to her home in the village of Aylesbeare, near Exeter, Devon.

Extensive files on the case are being reexamined as a result of a visit to Australia by two Devon policemen. They spent a week in Brisbane interviewing Mr and Mrs Michael Bastin, a former Exeter couple. They have alleged that a man, later convicted of a sex murder, was in Aylesbeare on the day the girl vanished.

Mr Rupert Ormerod, Assistant Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, said yesterday: "There are now numerous inquiries to be pursued in this country to check out the validity of the information obtained in Australia. It would be quite improper for us to disclose the nature of these inquiries as to do so could compromise the outcome."

Supt Don Crabb, who was second in command of the squad involved in the search for Genette, and Det Insp Tony Furland, travelled to Brisbane because Mr and Mrs Bastin had emigrated to Australia.

It is possible that a man who was convicted of raping and murdering a girl student hitchhiker several years after Genette Tate's disappearance will be interviewed by the police. He was questioned in connection with the Tate case after his arrest and has since been interviewed in prison about the allegation that he was in Aylesbeare at the time.

Foster plea for problem teenagers

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

A group of London social workers yesterday launched a new foster parent campaign which acknowledges that the teenagers they are trying to get out of care are often difficult to handle.

The campaign covers all 32 London boroughs and is aimed at finding suitable parents for more than half the 9,000 teenagers in their care. The campaign literature tackles popular views about teenagers, from the idea that they are all crazy to the notion that they are violent.

Such a teenager is being fostered by Mrs Jennifer Bryans, aged 3, who has six children of her own and is preparing to adopt a boy, aged four. Mrs Bryans took Martin, now aged 17, for a two-week holiday on a short-term fostering placement last year he is still with her family.

Martin has lived in children's homes or institutions all his life. He has been in trouble with the police and is on probation and unemployed.

Asked how the family could handle a young man such as Martin she said: "We just love him. The strength of my family has pulled me through."

Mr Jeremy Burns, chairman of the campaign, called London's Fostering Information Service, said there were many young people like Martin who need understanding foster homes and many foster parents like Mrs Bryans able to take on the job. The problems were finding them, which was why social workers, who were employed as fostering officers by London boroughs, had decided to pool resources and ideas into the campaign.

Potential parents will be sent a glossy brochure listing details of 254 teenagers who are in care and need foster parents. The 254 include 26 handicapped children, 99 from ethnic minorities, categories that social workers now realize can be successfully fostered.

The campaign organizers acknowledge that foster parents are more hazardous than younger children, who can adjust more easily. The failure rate is still low and in Lambeth is 11 per cent.

Seaman claims confession on fire was false

A seaman accused of starting a £1m fire on Royal Fleet auxiliary vessel, in which a crewman died, claimed yesterday that he had confessed falsely four years later because his conscience haunted him.

Derek Devine, aged 25, told a jury at the Central Criminal Court that he had been drinking heavily while on night watch on the Hebe in Gibraltar dockyard in November, 1978. He said he discovered a fire in a linen locker, but panicked and failed to raise the alarm immediately.

"I didn't do my job properly and afterwards I felt ashamed and disgusted with myself. If I hadn't been drinking that night I would have reacted differently," he added.

Mr Devine, of Kenwyn Caravan Park, Truro, Cornwall, said that he felt guilty because a life had been lost. He told detectives last October that he was responsible for the fire "because I wanted to be punished."

The court was told that he was interviewed by the police while held in Exeter prison on a theft charge.

Mr Devine, who is said to have used a single match to set fire to a towel, pleaded not guilty to the manslaughter of Mr Leslie Mason, aged 52, from Grimsby, who suffocated. He also denied arson. The trial continues today.

'My daughter in death cell does not deserve to hang'

By Richard Evans

The father of a London woman sentenced to hang in South Africa for murdering her British-born husband spoke for the first time yesterday about the fate awaiting his daughter, and said: "If she dies, I will die."

Mrs Maureen Smith, born in east London 39 years ago and privately educated at a Sussex convent, was sentenced to death in Johannesburg last November after being convicted of killing Roger Smith, her third husband. Two black Africans she allegedly hired to carry out the murder were also sentenced to the gallows.

Today, 72 hours short of the eighth anniversary of her fatal third marriage, is the 235th day Mrs Smith will have spent in "death row" at a maximum security prison in Pretoria, awaiting her appeal against conviction and sentence scheduled for next month.

She emigrated with her husband to Durban soon after their marriage at Brentwood, Essex, in 1975. But the relationship soured and they were in the process of getting divorced when they moved to a rented house on the outskirts of Johannesburg, early in 1982. He died from 14 stab wounds in the back garden on July 20 last year.

Yesterday her father, Mr Harry Mullincks, an East Ham businessman, described how he was convinced his only daughter was not guilty. He said that she had been physically ill-treated by her husband in the three years before his death and that Smith had tried to blackmail him during the divorce proceedings by exposing his breach of currency regulations when he sent tens of thousands of pounds to his daughter from Britain.

He passed on to *The Times* three of the many letters Mrs Smith has written from her cell to her father giving details of her time in "death row" and express her hopes for the future.

Mr Mullincks, aged 71, said: "I do not believe she has been rightly convicted of murder. My granddaughter has convinced me emphatically that her mother never knew what was going to happen that night."

"Maureen had been driven to the madness by Roger's appalling behaviour. If another week had passed she would have undoubtedly killed herself."

During her trial it was alleged that Mr Mullincks had sug-



Light note: Tracy Garner discovering what Michael Turner was wearing under a kilt. The seven-year-olds, from Hilltop School, Wickford, Essex, were taking part in the National Festival of Music for Youth at the Festival Hall yesterday. (Photograph: David Cairns).

gested sending "heavies" from England to kill Smith and that an aunt flew from Britain to assist.

A request by Mr Mullincks for immunity from possible prosecution to give evidence at his daughter's appeal hearing was rejected. Instead he has made detailed statements to his daughter's defence lawyers.

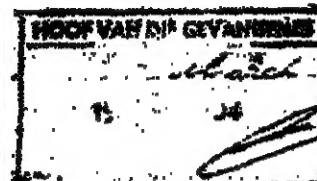
"I write to her every week and she writes back from her cell just as regularly. Her letters bring tears to my eyes. She is going grey and her health is deteriorating."

"She was not guilty and knows she is not guilty. When she came out of court after being sentenced, the warders said they wanted to put a black cover over her head. She said: 'I don't want a cover over my head. I am not guilty.'"

The year-long ordeal is taking its toll on Mr Mullincks. He is in poor health and last week had a minor stroke.

He said that the Commons decision not to restore capital punishment in Britain was what he expected of civilized people "and I just pray that the people who are responsible for giving consideration to my daughter's appeal will show the same understanding."

In her letters to her father



As Mrs Maureen Smith (left) sits alone in her cell in Pretoria's maximum security prison, she pours out her heart in letters to her father. Each is stamped (above) by the prison censor. She receives restricted visits from her mother and her teenage daughter Karen. One letter sums up her loneliness and desperation:

"Hello, it's me again. I was sitting here, waiting for another day to pass, thinking of home, you, Mum, Karen's future, oh just all sorts, and I felt I had to write to you. I miss you terribly you know and am so scared time will be against us...I know we shall have a good result, it is time I think about. How long before I am home with my loved ones? I am doing as you ask, being patient, steadfast and keeping faith."

"I think I have probably been through so much. It is only natural to have times of feeling lost, and like now I feel as if I am talking to you. I feel this way tonight because I feel lonely, homesick and ridiculed with heartache. It is not that I feel sorry for myself, I simply want to be with you and Mummy in 174, sitting drinking proper coffee out of a cup and saucer like a normal person again. At each day passes, so it is one day nearer..."

Mrs Smith repeatedly refers to the bad conditions in the prison. In one of her letters she names another person who she believes is going to be prosecuted in connection with the case, and adds: "I am certainly not prepared to take 'death row' any longer than is necessary for his wrongdoings."

Mr Mullincks said that Smith's own father had described his son as a Jekyll and Hyde character, and he agreed with that. He said that Smith would do anything for money.

Over the years Mr Mullincks transferred tens of thousands of pounds to South Africa. He handed British money to a friend in London, as arranged by Smith, who later sold the equivalent in rands from the friend's father in South Africa.

"I did it for my daughter's happiness, but all that money has gone."

The inquest continues today.

All-woman TV team in contract dispute

By Richard Dowling

In a dispute over policy and money the board of Broadside, the all women television production company, have told the production team that their contracts will not be renewed.

The final programme in a series of 16 made for Channel 4 a not shown on Wednesday night because of a dispute.

Miss Eleanor Stephens, the editor, said that the board had been interfering with production for three or four months and had finally withdrawn her right to sign cheques so that the salary cheques "bounced", this month. The company has received about £300,000 from Channel 4.

Members of the board would not comment but it is understood that they wish to use some of the £300,000 profit made by Broadside this year to make a drama series, while the staff want it to continue making current affairs programmes.

Negotiations on behalf of the eight staff who stand to lose their jobs are now being conducted by the film and technician's union, the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians.

Miss Lyn Lloyd, the shop steward, said yesterday: "The current affairs programmes have become quite successful and we all expected to continue with them for some time. The board told us our contracts would not be renewed. They gave no reason."

The dispute is complicated by some members production team, including Miss Stephens, who signed the original contract with Channel 4, being board members.

Broadside, whose most notable programme recently has been *A Gentleman's Agreement* on video "nasties" and *Different from other Girls* on the effects of oestrogen on young girls in Puerto Rico, was formed as a cooperative by 12 women.

After it won a contract to make a programme for Channel 4 last September, it gave itself a company structure and since then relations between the board and the production staff have deteriorated.

Miss Eleanor Stephens said yesterday: "I am appalled by the series of events."

Solicitors accused by witness

Mr Gary Young, aged 21, a witness at an inquest into the death of a man who died at Rotherhithe police station in south east London, admitted at Southwark Coroner's Court yesterday that his statement incriminating police officers was untrue.

Mr Young, of Canon Beck Road, Rotherhithe, claimed it was changed as it was written down by solicitors acting for the dead man's family.

Mr Paul Rotenberg, Greater London Council's police committee chairman, is connected with the firm. The hearing was adjourned on Tuesday after Mr Young said he had not signed the statement because it was never read back to him and that some of it was "a bit exaggerated."

Mr Nicholas Ofosu, aged 31, choked to death on his vomit in the charge room at the police station in May. Three officers who arrested him at his home in Proctor House, Avondale square, Bermondsey, after a disturbance denied using excessive force or doing anything that might cause him to vomit. The inquest continues today.

Couples 'lying their way through quickie divorces'

People are lying their way to "quickie" divorces with the help of the legal profession, it was claimed yesterday.

The practice of husbands or wives conveniently ending a marriage by bringing trumped-up allegations against their partner is on the increase, according to officials of an newly formed society.

In most cases the fabricated stories are not contested because the innocent parties are deterred when told by solicitors that their case could cost around £2,000 to contest.

The result is that an increasing number of innocent husbands and wives are finding that their lives and marriages are in ruins and their homes lost because they cannot raise the cash to contest the case.

Officials of the Society for Help in Divorce say that they have cases where people have been driven to attempt suicide. They want Britain's liberal

divorce laws tightened and solicitors forced to take a more responsible role.

Mr Bernard Partington, aged 47, the chairman, a property repairer of Ings Road, Wombwell, South Yorkshire, said: "Quickie divorces by lies is a growing practice and it is very disturbing."

"Solicitors are picking up about £1,000 a time for a divorce and they and the courts should be made to check much more thoroughly before accepting allegations as grounds for divorce," he added.

In several cases divorces had been granted after wives had been beaten by their husbands and the husbands had decided they could not afford to fight the allegations, he claimed.

The Society said that courts took a serious view of perjury and that recently a wife who lied to get a divorce was jailed.

Council man in siege dies

Mr Jack Cloake, chairman of a Cornish council's planning committee who, together with other officials, was held hostage by a gunman 10 days ago, died yesterday. He was 55.

Mr Cloake is believed to have had a heart attack at his home at Cargren, Cornwall.

New surgery on farmworker

Surgeons at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Buckinghamshire, have carried out a 16-hour operation on Mr Roy Tapping, the farmworker whose arm was severed by a baling machine and then sewn back.

Two of the damaged nerves in Mr Tapping's left arm were replaced with nerves grafted from his leg by surgeons.



Sir Richard Butler outside the embassy yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Potato growers protest

Potato growers protested outside the Greek Embassy in west London yesterday over the dumping of illegally-subsidized shipments on the British market (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes).

Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, said that the Greeks had flooded the market with an inferior product. They had promised to send no more than 20,000 tonnes but 40,000 tonnes had been landed already and a further 10,000 were expected.

Mr John Davies, chairman of the Potato Marketing Board's early potatoes committee, said the reason for the demonstration was that Government had not done its duty to see that EEC rules were being obeyed.

The European Commission in Brussels had agreed that the Greeks were cheating but Britain, unlike West Germany and The Netherlands which had refused to let the Greek boats land their cargoes, had taken no action.

Superpower dialogues on arms, human rights and trade

China and US discuss nuclear deal

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Chinese and United States officials have been holding talks here on nuclear non-proliferation and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, is planning a visit to Peking later this year.

Both moves could lead to an improvement in Sino-American relations, which have been strained over US arms sales to Taiwan. The nuclear talks, which opened on Monday, have focused on possible cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. China is interested in US equipment for its nuclear power programme.

But US companies are forbidden to sell nuclear technology to

China because, at present, there is no overall agreement between the two countries on cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Moreover, Congress prohibits the export of US nuclear material to countries that have not signed the 1968 Non-Proliferation Treaty and do not accept the inspection and other safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

American officials have warned that the talks there may not lead to an agreement and thus leave a two-year-old impasse unresolved.

Mr Weinberger is planning

his first visit as Defence Secretary to China in late September or early October, but firm arrangements are still being worked out, Pentagon officials said.

Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, went to Peking for talks in February and Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the Commerce Secretary, in May, when he told the Chinese that the US would speed the processing of their applications for advanced non-nuclear technology.

Mr Weinberger had earlier opposed easing the restrictions on grounds that such tech-

nology could be used to build advanced weapons.

The Reagan administration agreed in 1981 to consider sales of weapons to Peking on a case-by-case basis, but so far there have been no such sales.

During the visit by Mr Weinberger, the Chinese may show interest in buying US lorries, armoured troop carriers, anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles and communications equipment, American sources said.

The visit is likely to take place before Mr Wu Zhaoguan, the Chinese Foreign Minister, comes here in October for talks

Madrid negotiators seek rapid accord

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The chief United States and Soviet delegates met in private for more than an hour yesterday on the sidelines of the European security review conference.

The Spanish chairman of the meeting said afterwards that both men had told him they had taken a decision to reach rapid agreement on ending the conference, which has been going on in Madrid for nearly three years.

Mr Max Kampelman, the American delegate, arrived yesterday direct from seeing President Reagan in Washington. "We have always said we are looking for deeds and these would have a very decided impact", he said after meeting Mr Anatoly Kovalev, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister.

But Mr Kampelman declined to confirm that the release of important Soviet dissidents may be a condition set by President Reagan for approving a compromise end to the conference.

WASHINGTON: The Soviet Union has assured the United States that it will allow



Mr Kampelman: Optimistic about outcome

some dissidents to emigrate by the end of the year, Reagan Administration officials said here (Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reports).

The officials said Moscow had privately indicated the names of some it said would be allowed to leave, but none of them was as prominent as Anatoly Shcharansky, Yuri Orlov or Andrei Sakharov.

Bush keeps nerve gas project alive

From Our Correspondent Washington

Vice-President George Bush cast a rare tie-breaking vote in the Senate to get approval for President Reagan's request to end a *de facto* freeze on production of chemical weapons by manufacturing binary nerve gas shells.

The Vice-President's vote on Wednesday defeated an amendment that would have prohibited their production. It was the first time since 1977 that a vice-president had broken a Senate tie, the only circumstance under which he is allowed to vote in the chamber.

The Democrat-majority House of Representatives rejected President Reagan's nerve gas weapon production request a month ago and the whole matter will now have to be fought out in "conference" between the Senate and House leadership.

The Senate votes came on a Bill that would authorize almost \$30 billion (£13 billion) in military spending for the fiscal year beginning on October 1.

Hopes for a softer line at Start

From Our Correspondent Washington

The United States hopes the recent elaboration of the Soviet proposals in the Geneva strategic arms reduction talks (Start) indicates Moscow's intention to show flexibility and move the complex negotiations forward.

According to press reports here, Soviet negotiators made a new proposal on long-range nuclear weapons last week that would limit each side to about 1,200 land and submarine-based multiple-warhead missiles and strategic bombers armed with cruise missiles. Single warhead missiles were not included in this limit.

However, the new proposal would let Moscow keep nearly all the big missiles that most threaten the United States and therefore does not deal with the weapons about which the Reagan Administration is most concerned.

Herr Egon Bahr, the Social Democratic defence and disarmament spokesman, has flown to Moscow a week after Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to tell the Soviet leadership his party's position on the deployment of Nato missiles and urge them to make the Geneva arms talks a success (Michael Binyon writes).

In three days of talks Herr Bahr, who publicly opposes deployment this autumn, will also explain his party's support for the Soviet contention that British and French missiles must be included in the arms talks. He said the number of warheads was growing each week.



Dropping in: US Marines parachuting over Beirut during an exercise with French and Lebanese soldiers. The peace-force troops jumped from a helicopter.

Special police unit to fight Jewish zealots

From Moshe Brilliant Jerusalem

The police in Jerusalem yesterday set up a special task force to enforce law and order in the Mea Shearim quarter of the city, a bastion of Jewish religious zealots who reject the Jewish state as "heretical".

The move came after nightly clashes this week in which both sides were reported to have used tear gas and the zealots threw stones, dropped cinder blocks from rooftops and set refuse ablaze. There were casualties on both sides.

The direct cause of this week's demonstrations was archaeological excavation in the city of David in Jerusalem which the zealots claim includes an area that has been a Jewish cemetery.

Ethiopia aid appeals fall on deaf ears

From Alan McGregor Geneva

The response to international aid appeals on behalf of some four million people suffering from the effects of drought in northern Ethiopia has so far been unsatisfactory. Mr Dawit Wolde Giorgis, the Ethiopian relief commissioner, said yesterday in Geneva.

About 900,000 tons of grain was needed for an 18-month emergency period but only 90,000 tons had as yet been offered after the March appeal by the UN Disaster Relief Office.

Fifty four-wheel-drive lorries had been requested, but only spare parts for existing vehicles were forthcoming accompanied by a multinational maintenance team.

Reluctant bride's suicide shocks Italy

From Peter Nichols Rome

The suicide of a Calabrian girl, Maria Malola, aged 17, who killed herself to avoid marrying a 37-year-old brick-layer chosen by her mother as her future husband, has caused an outcry in Italy.

The tragedy happened in the little town of Fabrizia in the hills overlooking the Ionian Sea. It is a poor place and the girl's family is modest. Maria first tried to kill herself by cutting her veins and then successfully by shooting herself low in the stomach.

The town is a short distance from the resorts of the Gulf of Squillace, but it is one of those corners of Old Calabria left relatively untouched by change.

The mother, who still apparently tries to maintain that her daughter wanted to marry the man the family had chosen for her, said her death occurred by accident while she was cleaning her father's shotgun.

The girl, her mother said, had lately become difficult after taking to smoking, and she added that she would not like this habit known to other people in Fabrizia.

On the day after the shooting, the 14 members and friends of the family were described as grouped almost motionless like statues in the dark living room, occasionally making cries of grief as they passed a photograph of the girl from hand to hand.

Il Messaggero said that Maria was engaged two years ago to Signor Antonio La Rosa, who works near the northern city of Modena.

He accepted, as a condition of the marriage planned for next month, that he would not take Maria to Modena after the wedding, but leave her at her mother's home and send her living expenses every month.

It seems that Signor La Rosa knew nothing of her objection to him and had already accepted a postponement of the marriage. The conflict is seen to have been between the girl and her mother, between two generations of Calabrian women.

The Rome newspaper La Repubblica called it the Italian equivalent of the 450 brides burnt alive because their dowries were rejected as inadequate.

Gandhi dowry plea, page 7



Mr Askoy: Murdered in busy street

Turkish envoy shot dead

Brussels - A Turkish diplomat was shot dead yesterday as he got into his car at the height of the morning rush hour in a busy Brussels street (Ian Murray writes).

Mr Dursun Askoy, aged 39, was killed by two pistol shots fired through the windscreen. The assassin ran off and Armenian resistance groups later claimed responsibility.

ANKARA: Turkey has requested the Belgian authorities to adopt all necessary measures to ensure the capture and punishment of the assassin (Rasit Gurdilek writes).

Floods worsen

Buenos Aires (Reuters) - Severe flooding in north east Argentina worsened as the River Uruguay continued rising and a fresh surge of floodwater came downstream from Brazil on the River Parana. Damage is estimated to be more than \$650m and 126,000 people have been evacuated from their homes.

Rope trick

New York (Reuters) - Tehching Hsieh is to spend the next year tied by an 8ft rope to Linda Montana - in the name of art. He has already lived in a cage, punched a time-clock every four hours and camped on a Manhattan pavement, each for a year.

Nuclear halt

Washington (AP) - The US Nuclear Regulatory Commission yesterday ordered five nuclear reactors to be temporarily shut down within 30 days so officials can inspect cooling pipes for cracks.

Apartheid death

Pietermaritzburg (Reuters) - A Black South African child fell from a lorry and died after being refused admission to a hospital reserved for Indians.

THE TRUSTHOUSE FORTE PROMISE.

The minutes of the board meeting of Trusthouse Forte Hotels Limited on March 23rd 1983 stated that the company would freeze the published room rates of all UK Hotels until March 1st 1984. Then the policy is to keep prices in step with inflation. The company publishes this information as a public service.

Yours faithfully
Trusthouse Forte

Muzorewa hits at Mugabe over attacks on churchgoers

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

The church in Zimbabwe was under persecution while basic freedoms of speech, assembly, and worship were being suppressed, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a former Prime Minister and resident bishop of the United Methodist Church, said in Harare yesterday.

At a rare press conference, Bishop Muzorewa accused the ruling Zanu (PF) party of being "anti-church, anti-God, anti-peace" and of having planned a not last Sunday when a stone-throwing crowd disrupted the dedication of a new Methodist church near Harare.

The bishop, who had conducted the dedication service, said that trouble had started after a man riding a government-registered motorcycle circled the church several times "which appeared to be a signal to others to surround the fence and begin stoning people and cars."

The incident lasted for some hours and ended when the police dispersed the stone-throwers with tear gas. One of the parishioners, who is understood to have fired a number of shots after the stone-throwing started, was arrested.

Bishop Muzorewa, who headed the short-lived Zimbabwe Rhodesia administration before independence, said: "The involvement of a person with a

government vehicle leaves no one with any doubt that this was a government and Zanu (PF) party joint-planned evil action."

He added that the service had nothing to do with the United African National Council, the political party of which he is leader. "One of the saddest things is that there are many parents in that service whose children and property were destroyed while trying to liberate this country. The freedoms for which they fought and died are being suppressed."

The House of Assembly on Wednesday approved by 58 votes to eight a further extension of the state of emergency.

Mr Josiah Chinamano, acting president of the opposition Patriotic Front party, said that the emergency powers were being misused and cited the detention of three MPs from his party.

● **JOHANNESBURG:** Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said yesterday that his latest application for a passport had apparently been rejected and that he would have to cancel a speaking tour of the US, Britain, Canada and New Zealand (AP reports).

Transkei changes homelands stance

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

In a striking change of course, President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, one of South Africa's four "independent" tribal homelands, has pledged to work for the reintegration of his territory into "a greater South Africa" based on non-racialism, democracy and the equal distribution of land and wealth.

President Matanzima accepted this commitment in a document which he and five other homeland leaders signed after a little-publicized meeting near Johannesburg earlier this week.

The others present at the meeting were Chief Gata Buthelezi of KwaZulu (Zulu) Dr Cedric Phaholi of Lebowa (North Sotho), Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu (Shangaan/Tsonga), Mr Kenneth Mopeli of Qwaqwa (South Sotho), and Mr Enos Mabuza of Kengwan (Swazi).

The proposals, which are before the all-white House of Assembly, provide for a new tricameral Parliament for whites, mixed-blood Coloureds and Indians, subject to the veto of a powerful executive President nominated by the majority party in the white chamber. Black Africans would be excluded.

In their statement the six black leaders commit themselves "to reject the destiny prescribed for us by the white minority and to dismantle established institutions



Eyes right: President Mitterrand reviewing troops yesterday during the hour-long Bastille Day parade on the Champs-Élysées. Next to the President is General Alban Barthez, military governor of Paris.

Lesotho holds two British 'spies'

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Two British passport-holders have been arrested in Lesotho after allegedly spying for an unnamed foreign power.

The two men, who have been identified as Mr Desmond McGonigle and Mr Patrick Martin, were arrested by Lesotho's security police on June 30. The spying allegations arise out of documents said to have been found in their possession.

The police announcement said the two men had been

watching the movements and homes of African National Congress refugees in Lesotho. They had also allegedly been monitoring security in Lesotho.

The two men were supposed to have been handed over to the British High Commission in Maseru, the Lesotho capital, yesterday morning. But at noon Mr Clive Clements, the British High Commissioner, said the men had not been produced. He said the men had come to Lesotho from South Africa in

the past few weeks and had registered their presence with the High Commission, but nothing further was known about them.

Meanwhile, two Britons are reported to be among six people being held at Nampula in northern Mozambique after their Durban-registered light aircraft landed there to refuel 18 days ago on a flight from the Comoros Islands. They had apparently not sought advance clearance to land.

Chile court releases party chiefs

Santiago (Reuters) - Señor Gabriel Valdés, the former Chilean Foreign Minister, and two other opposition leaders have been released from jail after being held in connexion with Tuesday's day of protest against the military Government.

A court dropped all proceedings against Señor Valdés, the president of the banned Christian Democratic Party, Señor José de Gregorio, its secretary general, and Señor Jorge Lavandero, a former senator. More than 400 people arrested on Tuesday were still held yesterday.

Massera order

Buenos Aires - An appeal for the release of Admiral Emilio Massera, the former Argentine Navy commander imprisoned on charges relating to the disappearance and presumed murder of a businessman in 1977, has been turned down by a local court.

Sex ruling

Paris - Shi Pei Pu, the Chinese open singer charged with helping a French diplomat, M. Bernard Boursicot, to spy for the Chinese, is a man, French doctors have decided. The singer claimed to be a woman and to have borne a child by M. Boursicot.

Khomeini will

Tehran (AFP, Reuters) - A sealed copy of Ayatollah Khomeini's will was handed yesterday to an assembly of Iranian religious experts charged with choosing his successor. He is over 80. The experts burst into tears.

Fleet banned

Athens (AP) - The Greek Government yesterday confirmed reports that it has banned Greek port calls by US Seventh Fleet ships.

Cave copy

Montignac (AP) - The Lascaux Cave in south-west France with its famous 15,000-year-old rock paintings is to be open to the public from Monday - not the real thing, an exact replica. The originals are too precious.

Sweet and sour

Peking (AFP) - A Chinese play in which actresses swayed their bodies, snapped their fingers in time to music and put their arms around a man while singing, was attacked as disgusting yesterday by the English-language China Daily.

China wants OAU role in Chad

Peking (AFP) - Mr Wu Xueqian, the Chinese Foreign Minister, yesterday called for negotiations between warring factions in Chad in order to "prevent superpower meddling and sabotage".

Mr Idriss Miskine, the Foreign Minister of Chad, arrived here yesterday for a week-long official visit which observers thought could include a request for Chinese military aid for the Government in Ndjamena of President Hissène Habré.

The Habré regime is fighting forces loyal to Mr Goukouni Oueddei, the former President, who was ousted from the capital in June last year by Mr Habré's troops after a long civil war.

Mr Wu expressed Peking's concern at the situation and its hope that the two sides would find a fair and reasonable solution, the New China news agency said. He advocated negotiations in an Organization of African Unity framework.

Mr Miskine told the Chinese minister that his Government intended to strengthen cooperation between Chad and China.

● **NDJAMENA:** Government troops appeared to have regained control over a string of vital towns north-east of the Chad capital yesterday after getting supplies of badly needed military equipment from France and other Western allies (Reuters reports).

Rifkind voices concern at human rights in Uganda

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Britain's newly-appointed Minister of State for African affairs, who is visiting Kampala on a tour of East Africa, has voiced Britain's concern about violations of human rights in areas near the city where an estimated 100,000 people have fled from their homes after intensive military operations against anti-government guerrillas.

The Canadian and Australian High Commissioners, who are based in Kenya, visited Uganda last week and made similar representations to President Obote and to Mr Paulo Muwanga, the Defence Minister and Vice-President.

After requests from the three Commonwealth countries, the Ugandan authorities allowed diplomats to visit parts of Luwero district, 30 miles north of Kampala, where tens of thousands of homeless people, including large numbers of children, are living in poor conditions in trading and mission centres after fleeing from their once prosperous farms.

Apart from an immediate need for food, water and medical facilities, there is a

long-term problem if the farmers do not return quickly to their farms to plant food crops.

At some villages the displaced civilians are under armed guard, but in others they are apparently free to move in and out. They refuse to return to their farms for fear of being accused of supporting the guerrillas, or of being caught in crossfire between government troops and guerrillas.

Britain, the EEC and the United Nations are giving emergency help to the Uganda Government to finance food and relief supplies.

President Obote told the two High Commissioners last week that the Government wanted the displaced farmers to return to their homes, but they feared to do so. He denied local reports that Ugandan troops had been killing, robbing and raping civilians.

● **KAMPALA:** Mr Ernest Stern, senior World Bank vice-president, at the end of a four-day visit to Uganda, endorsed the economic policies of the Government and promised that the bank would continue its substantial lending programme to Kampala (AFP reports).

Island holiday village opens for business soon

Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

A Club Méditerranée holiday village, which has been criticized by MPs, should be ready for business by the end of next year, the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) promised yesterday. This comes after a contract had been signed by the club with Johnston International, a British company, which is due to start construction within four weeks.

The original agreement to build the complex on the Caribbean island of Providenciales, which belongs to the Turks and Caicos group, was signed in 1980.

The British Government contributed £5m to build an airport for the holidaymakers. The airport and accompanying roads are now virtually complete. But Club Méditerranée's failure to have the village ready for this year's holiday traffic as agreed has led to unhappiness all round. In particular, it led to criticism of the ODA by the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee.

(Turks and Caicos Islands: Airport Development on Providenciales. Observations by the Government. HMSO £1.30 Cd 8979).

Hongkong is confident of capitalist future

from Richard Hughes
Hongkong

Despite the enforced silence of the negotiators, there is growing confidence in Hongkong about the outcome of talks on the future of the territory after 1997.

The public tends to be of the opinion that Hongkong life and living standards and capitalist trading methods will not be basically changed, if only because China itself would suffer as a result.

The Hongkong stock market has recovered from early weakness and more Chinese trading firms will operate in Hongkong. China Resources, the leading Chinese trading corporation in Hongkong, registered unprecedentedly as a "holding" company this week.

China Resources already has 15 department stores in Hongkong, and now plans to establish a brewery.

Correction

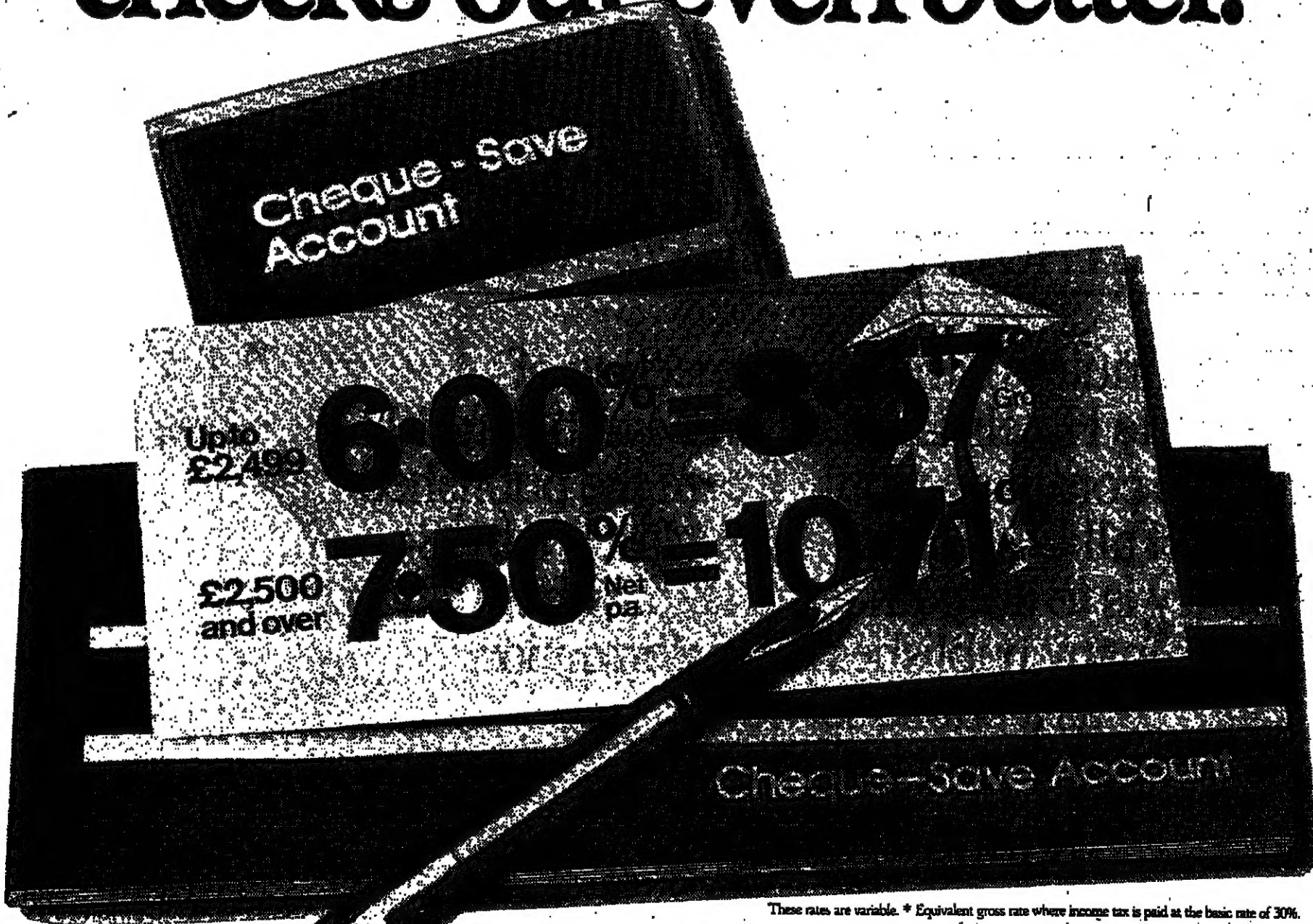
The Monet exhibition at the Grand Palais in Paris, details of which were published on July 9, is closed on Tuesdays. The Sunday entrance fee is 15 francs (£1.25), the same as on weekdays.

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سكرا من الاموال

Uruguay's opposition parties call mass protest for August 6

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THE FUNDAMENTALS

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The problem was this. How do you supply two countries, separated by 25 miles of sea, with vast amounts of peak time electricity without constructing expensive new power stations?

In the early seventies, the CEEB and Electricité de France came up with a brilliant and imaginative answer.

Connect France and England by eight power cables buried under the Channel, enabling them to provide each other with 2,000 megawatts of power.

The economic logic of this idea is obvious.

A new power station, generating this amount of electricity, costs up to £1 billion.

The cost of the Channel link will be less than half that.

And both countries will have additional capacity equivalent to a very large power station.

They can each tap the power when they most need it.

because their differences in time and working customs create different peak times for electricity.

THE FACTS

Of course, all this is easier said than done.

The Cross-Channel link is the biggest underwater power transfer ever known and a mammoth technical and managerial task.

Recognising this, the CEEB broke down the job into four main parts. The cables. The electricity conversion system. The civil construction. And the underwater entrenchment and laying system.

They then looked for contractors who could offer not just price competitiveness, but also the highest expertise and experience.

The contract to manufacture the British submarine cables was thus awarded to Pirelli General.

THE PRODUCER

Pirelli General is part of the Pirelli Group, a world-wide concern employing 70,000 people in 110 factories in 16 countries.

Pirelli General itself is very much a British company. Founded in 1914, we now employ nearly 4,000 people.

Last year, our sales reached £150 million, and our exports increased by over half to more than £55 million.

We also won the Queen's Award for Export.

Among the many technical achievements to Pirelli's credit is the fact that our Group pioneered the development of oil-filled cables to convey power more effectively.

THE FIGURES

To handle the 2,000 megawatts required, the project calls for cables

that can carry 270,000 volts and are no less than 50 kilometres long.

They must be produced in continuous unbroken lengths and each will weigh 1,700 tonnes.

To do this we have taken advantage of all our international experience and have designed and built, from scratch, the most advanced submarine power cable factory in the world.

At the heart of this £14 million investment is a huge rotating impregnation tank, 17 metres in diameter. This enables individual cables to be produced in one continuous length, each taking between eight and nine months to complete.

Two gantries feed the finished cable directly from the factory to the cable laying vessel berthed nearby.

The ship will then take the cables to be embedded in pairs in sea trenches running from Folkestone in England, to Sangatte in Northern France.

THE FUTURE

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If you would like more information about Pirelli General and its capability in all types of power and telecommunication cables, please write to Pirelli General plc, Western Esplanade, Southampton SO9 7AE, England, or telephone: Southampton (0703) 20381.

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SPECTRUM

THE TIMES A break in the Formula One season has allowed some constructors, among them Ferrari and Lotus, to prepare new designs for tomorrow's big race at Silverstone. John Blunsden assesses the state of the Grand Prix game and profiles the leading contenders

moreover...
Miles Kington

Justice takes a holiday

A Moral Tale for our Times

Edward Whipsnade was a model citizen. He always drove on the left and invariably stood for the Queen, though she had never stood for him. He rendered unto God those things which were God's, and unto Caesar those things which were Caesar's, which caused the tax people no end of trouble. So when he went on holiday, he decided to let the police know so that they could keep an eye on his place. He popped into the little local police station and there spoke to a man whom we shall call Constable Addison, as that is the name by which he liked to be known.

"I am going on holiday in the first two weeks of August," said Edward Whipsnade. "I have many valuables in my house which a burglar would like to get his hands on. I wonder if you could..."

"Of course, sir," said Constable Addison. "Just give us your name and address, and the exact position of these valuables, with the whereabouts of the receipts, if possible."

"How can that help you?"

"It will save time," said the constable mysteriously.

Mr Whipsnade did as he was requested. And there, gentle reader, our story might have ended were it not that he had made one small significant error. He had said he was going on holiday in the first two weeks of August. This was a slip of the mind. He was in fact going on holiday in the last two weeks of the same month.

And thus it was that early in August Mr Whipsnade came home from a Wagner evening and entered his house to find a man on the sitting-room floor putting his valuables into a neat pile, preparatory to taking them out of the French windows. The man gasped. This was as nothing compared to the gasp Mr Whipsnade gave when he recognised the man as Constable Addison.

"What are you doing?" said Mr Whipsnade sternly.

"Just checking, sir, just checking. I was passing the house when I remembered your words about being on holiday, so I thought I'd cast an eye on your valuables. May I ask, by the way, why you are not on holiday? It is an offence to deceive the police by wilfully staying at home after announcing your absence."

Ordinarily Mr Whipsnade might have blushed and gone straight to bed, but a man who has come straight from a Wagner evening is a very different kettle of fish.

"I feel you are up to no good, Constable," he said. "Stay where you are while I call the police."

At this, the so-called constable burst into tears and explained everything. He was not, it seemed, a policeman at all but a member of a gang of unscrupulous burglars. They had set out a fake police station in this residential part of Kensington so that wealthy householders would report their holiday times to them. The "policemen" would then gently deprive the rich residents of their videos, jewelry, Matisses and other goods.

"And give unto the poor, I suppose," said Whipsnade, surprised at his own sharp irony.

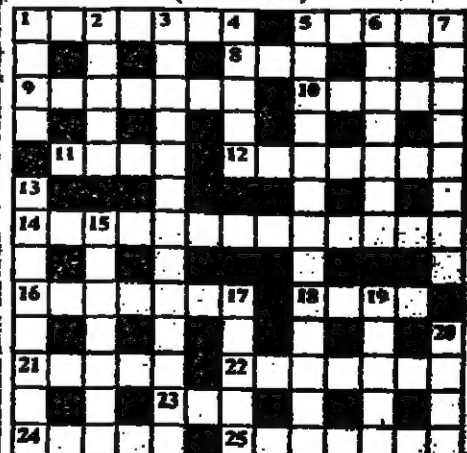
"No, sir," sniffed Addison. "We were going to sell the stuff and blue the proceeds on Crazy Spartan in the 2.30 at Newbury on Saturday. It's a sure thing."

This placed Mr Whipsnade in a quandary. On the one hand he had enough evidence to send Addison down for a very long time. On the other hand he knew, as a leading racehorse owner, that Crazy Spartan would not in fact win the 2.30 at Newbury, but that the race would unexpectedly go to French Rocket. He would himself have backed French Rocket heavily, except that he was for the moment rather short of funds.

"I have a suggestion," said Mr Whipsnade slowly. "If you and your syndicate come in with me, I can give you some rather surprising information about the race of which you speak."

And so it was that "Constable" Addison rose from being a common thief to become an expert connoisseur of the turf, and that Edward Whipsnade started on the spiral of crime and deception which was to drag him down after five years to being an OBE and a Justice of the Peace. His new life would leave him no time for Wagner at all. I am sorry to say that he never missed it.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 104)



- ACROSS:
- Hand over (7)
 - Covering (5)
 - Belonging to us (3)
 - Blanching word (7)
 - Mature insect (5)
 - Soviet Union (11,1,1)
 - Marsupial (7)
 - Wheel-driven boat (6,7)
 - Slanting (7)
 - Poetry session (4)
 - With whole choir (5)
 - Equal day and night (7)
- DOWN:
- Male offspring (3)
 - Pasta wheat (5)
 - Formula (7)
 - Food container (4)
 - Gold coin (5)
 - Voice throwing (11,3)
 - Lower (5)
 - Firstborn (5)
 - Small window (7)
 - Animal print (8)
 - Germinated (8)
 - Exposed (7)
 - Happening (5)
 - Under age (5)
 - Test (4)

SOLUTION TO No 103

ACROSS: 1 Chisel 5 Adrift 8 Aft 9 States 10 On land 11 Loon 12 Greeting 13 Psyche 15 Failed 17 Carillon 20 Jess 22 Admitted 23 Inroad 24 Gun 25 Groyne 26 Gadget

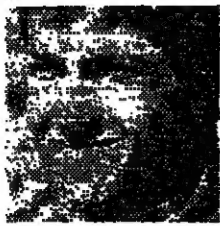
DOWN: 2 Hello 3 Sarcasm 4 Lazagne 5 Atonc 6 Relet 7 Finance 14 Slander 15 Finding 16 Injured 18 Inlay 19 Lodge 21 Spare (Solution to No 104 on Monday) Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

The power and the glory

8 PACESETTERS



RENE ARNOUX
Ferrari no 28.
France, Age 35.
72 GPs, 5 wins.
Former Renault driver, switched to Ferrari after falling out with team partner Alain Prost. Recent winner in Canada. Very quick, but not a pole-position specialist.



ANDREA DE CESARIS
Alfa Romeo no 22.
Italy, Age 34.
39 GPs, 0 wins.
Once known as a prolific crasher of cars, he has matured into a driver who is now a contender for the title. A potential winner.



EDDIE CHEEVER
Renault no 18.
US, Age 25.
47 GPs, 0 wins.
Arnoux's replacement in Renault team after driving for Cosma, Tyrrell and Ligier. Tall and very fit, drives as number two to Prost but capable of matching his leader's pace.



RICCARDO PATRESE
Brabham-BMW no 6.
Italy, Age 28.
89 GPs, 1 win.
Former Shadow and Arrows driver, whose trademark was at times criticism by his rivals. Has matured into a fast and safe driver, recently hampered by mechanical misfortune.



MICHELE ALBORETO
Tyrrell-Ford no 3.
Italy, Age 28.
34 GPs, 2 wins.
Generally considered the most promising of the new generation F1 drivers. To date, best results on slow circuits. Sympathetic to his car, maintaining under Ken Tyrrell's guidance.



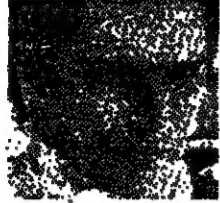
ELIO DE ANGELIS
Lotus-Ford no 11.
Italy, Age 27.
55 GPs, 1 win.
Considerable talent, compromised this year by an uncompetitive car, but demonstrated great coolness under pressure when winning in Austria last year. Has promising future.



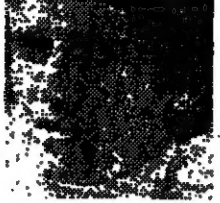
JACQUES LAFFITE
Williams-Ford no 2.
France, Age 38.
131 GPs, 0 wins.
Former Ligier stalwart who drives with great skill and enthusiasm, and has given excellent support to the reigning champion in his first season with Diddot-based Williams team.



NIKI LAUDA
McLaren-Ford no 8.
Austria, Age 34.
134 GPs, 13 wins.
Made his name with Ferrari, and returned to racing with McLaren to reveal no loss of skill. Outstanding development driver, currently in thin patch.



NELSON PIQUET
Brabham-BMW no 5.
Brazil, Age 30.
71 GPs, 0 wins.
World champion two years ago and always in contention for another title. Great mechanical sympathy, very fast, sometimes finds it hard to withstand extreme pressure.



ALAIN PROST
Renault no 12.
France, Age 28.
50 GPs, 7 wins.
Highly talented Renault team leader, currently leading the drivers' points table. Small, wiry and very fit. Notably smooth and quick even under very heavy pressure.



KEKE ROSBERG
Williams-Ford no 1.
Finland, Age 34.
63 GPs, 2 wins.
Current world champion and outstandingly quick driver with superb car control. Never gives up, despite the odds, always extracting the utmost from himself and his car.



PATRICK TAMBAY
Ferrari no 27.
France, Age 34.
63 GPs, 2 wins.
Former McLaren and Ligier driver, turned to Ferrari after the death of Niki Lauda. Team with outstanding speed and consistency.



NIGEL MANSELL
Lotus-Ford no 12.
UK, Age 22.
28 GPs, 0 wins.
Driver with excellent potential who should be better able to reveal it with new car. Shows great determination, particularly impressive on tight circuits.



DEREK WARWICK
Toleman-Hart no 36.
GB, Age 28.
28 GPs, 0 wins.
Another British driver with great skill and determination, battling under the handicap of uncompetitive cars. Potentially outstanding, but dogged by mechanical misfortune.



JOHN WATSON
McLaren-Ford no 7.
GB, Age 37.
144 GPs, 5 wins.
Most experienced of all Grand Prix drivers, championship runner-up in 1982 and driving better than ever. Poor qualifying performances have led to spectacular drives through the field.



MANFRED WINKELHOCK
ATS-BMW no 8.
Germany, Age 38.
21 GPs, 0 wins.
Survived a series of spectacular accidents during a period of over-enthusiasm. Has talent and natural flair, and works hard for his team.

POSITIONS

(after 8 of 15 races)

DRIVERS	POINTS
1 Alain Prost	30
2 Nelson Piquet	27
3 Patrick Tambay	25
4 Keke Rosberg	17
5 Rene Arnoux	17
6 John Watson	16
7 Eddie Cheever	14
8 Jacques Laffite	10
9 Niki Lauda	10
10 Michele Alboreto	9
11 Marc Surer	4
12 Danny Sullivan	2
13 Mauro Baldi	1
14 Johnny Cecotto	1
15 Nigel Mansell	1
CONSTRUCTORS	POINTS
1 Ferrari	44
2 Renault	44
3 Williams-Ford	35
4 Brabham-BMW	27
5 McLaren-Ford	28
6 Tyrrell-Ford	11
7 Arrows-Ford	4
8 Lotus-Ford	1
9 Theodore-Ford	1
10 Cosworth	1

(Points awarded: 1st 2; 2nd 1; 3rd 1; 4th 0.5; 5th 0.5; 6th 0.1)



Championship leader Prost: smoothness plus turbo power

Innes Ireland was a Grand Prix ace in the days of four-wheel drifts, string-back gloves and wild parties. Now a journalist, he looks at the high-pressure world of today

Money machines

It is 23 years since I first flew myself into Silverstone for the British Grand Prix, proud of my newly-acquired pilot's status and of my second-hand plane. Two other aircraft stood on the old runway in the middle of the circuit: they belonged to Jack Brabham, the reigning world champion, and Colin Chapman, for whose Team Lotus I was driving. Aghast at our temerity in bringing such machines to the circuit, the secretary of the meeting gave us all a right roasting.

Two years ago, when the Grand Prix was last held at Silverstone, 1,500 aircraft movements were recorded in and out of the circuit during the meeting: the jet-set was on the move. And this year the buzz of helicopters and light planes will be equalled, if not outdone, by the noise of conversation in the vast marquees and the elaborate hospitality suites as thousands of guests, invited by the many sponsors, munch their smoked salmon and consume prodigious quantities of champagne. In the more private areas of the competing teams, ranks of vast American motor-homes provide the exclusive setting for the innermost circles of Formula One.

As Sports Editor of *Autocar*, which I became when I gave up active motor racing in 1967, I witnessed the first signs of commercialism creeping into what was just racing to be a straightforward sport. Then the Lotus team was still called Team Lotus; the following season it was renamed Gold Leaf Team Lotus and the cars exchanged their British Racing Green for the livery of a cigarette packet.

A year later, Team Tyrrell became Matra-Elf, but I was not present at the final races of 1969 for I had resigned from *Autocar* and went home to Scotland to fool around with fishing boats. I saw not a single race, nor read a motoring journal, until the middle of 1977, when the American magazine *Road & Track* invited me to cover some of the Grands Prix.

I could scarcely believe my eyes when I beheld the paddock area for the German Grand Prix at Hockenheim. Gigantic articulated transporters stood shoulder to shoulder, bearing names I had never heard of: Shadow, Tabatip, Tissot, Ensign, Copersucar and Surtees Durex (there was trouble with the television people over that one!).

I smiled as I took in those £75,000 rigs with their work benches, drawers and compartments for spare engines and wheels. I was remembering the Italian Grand Prix of 1959, for which the Team Lotus "transporter" was a lightweight Ford Consul truck with its chassis lengthened and a flat platform to carry one car. Colin decried its ability to scale the mountains and reach Monza with a car on its back, so

while it took a couple of mechanics and the spares I hitched my double-decked trailer to my Ford Zephyr Estate and towed the two race cars. Team Lotus paid only for the Channel crossing, saying I would have to get myself to Monza anyway. I didn't even get the price of the petrol.

There was a sign of sanity at Hockenheim, as there will be at Silverstone today: the proud and famous name of Ferrari, which still stood embossed alone on the sides of the team's transporter, accompanied by the bold black Prancing Horse upon its yellow shield, standing on the initials "SF": Scuderia Ferrari.

The Grand Prix world is all about big money, and since I stood in awe of the Hockenheim scene the financial investment has escalated further. Last year, Renault were rumoured to have spent £11 million and Ferrari £10 million on their racing programmes; even the "private" TAG-Williams team, a highly successful one, spent £5 million. The Marlboro McLaren team's engine-overhaul bill for 1982 came to £750,000, and the man who gave me the information said that when the team went to turbo engines - and they are



Ireland: a £500 retainer, £1 a mile for a win, and champagne parties

currently testing one - the cost would be quadrupled.

It is difficult nowadays to draw a line between "work" and "private" teams. There can be little doubt about the authenticity of Ferrari, Renault and Alfa Romeo, although the latter's racing team is run by a private outfit. While works teams invest in racing to further their engineering technology, to enhance the image of their road cars and to claim national prestige, the owners of successful teams can simply become rich.

The drivers, too, have not been slow to

take advantage of the sponsors' money: yachts, planes and apartments in Monte Carlo are part of the accepted way of life for those at the top. In his private jet, Niki Lauda is accompanied to the races by a second pilot and by his personal masseur-dietician. It is not unknown for a driver to become a millionaire from his signing-on fee four years ago, one driver received an additional \$500,000 to carry a sponsor's name on his overalls and helmet.

I winced when I think back to the £500 I was paid by Esso as a retailer to become Team Lotus's number one driver in 1960, receiving a third of the starting-money from the team but having to pay all my own expenses - including hospital bills! In addition, companies such as Champion and Dunlop would pay a bonus of perhaps £1 per mile for a win, making it possible to earn a total of perhaps £1,250 for victory in a major race.

Today, business acumen is as essential to a driver as natural talent. The competition for perks is as intense as that in the race, and not long ago this contributed to a disgraceful decline in the standard of driving on the track. Circuit owners were forced to spend vast sums of money to make their tracks completely safe to have accidents on.

Tracks should not be made to suit the cars; it should be the other way round. We are fortunate that Silverstone still exists as the fastest of the Grand Prix circuits, requiring great driving skill and mechanical excellence. It stands head and shoulders above the concrete tunnels that are Detroit

and Las Vegas or the overgrown football stadiums of Jarama or Hockenheim, places where we are in danger of losing sight of the heritage of road racing, in which one drives as fast as possible in the prevailing conditions.

The hundred thousand or more spectators who, given fair weather, will turn up at Silverstone tomorrow are no longer permitted to watch their hero wrestle with his machine, to see his arms work as he throws the car into a corner to initiate a four-wheel drift. Today's cars are all enclosed: even the head that sticks out is in a capsule, and to recognize his favourite the fan needs to know the colour and design of his helmet.

There are many changes in Grand Prix racing, some of which I regret: a lack of sincerity, people too deeply involved in their own particular business, divided loyalties among some media-men who serve more than one master. At times, while seeking information for my magazine stories, I feel like an intruder, nervous of interrupting some business deal. Gone are the days of champagne receptions and dinners in elegant rooms with crystal chandeliers, of the friendly post-race parties when everyone let their hair down.

For all that, I am deeply grateful that it still exists, the most exciting and demanding sport of all, in which the driver's sensitivity draws the fine line between success, failure or disaster. Though now I just stand and watch, my adrenalin still flows when the engines scream and the tyres pour smoke as the red light turns to green.

John Grennede

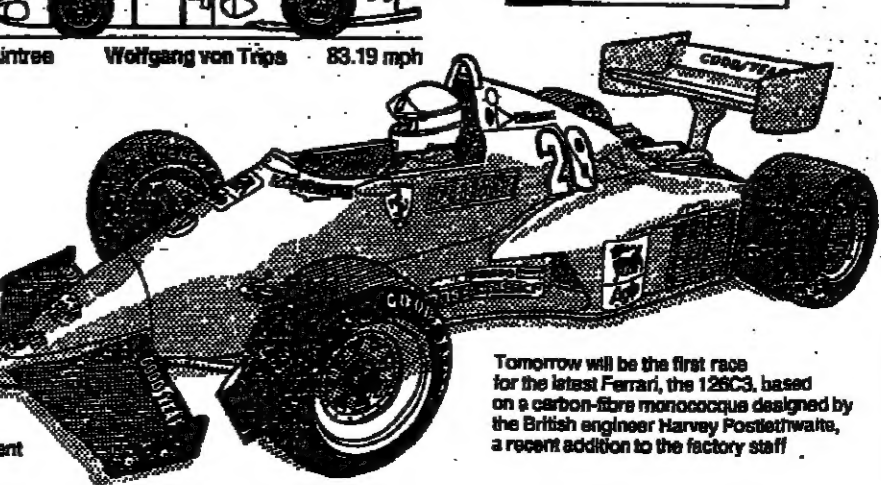
FERRARI'S WINNERS

Model	Driver	Average Speed
1951 Model 375	Franco Cortese	98.11 mph
1952 500	Alberto Ascari	90.92 mph
1953 500	Alberto Ascari	92.97 mph
1954 625	Franco Cortese	89.69 mph

1955 D50	Silverstone	Juan Manuel Fangio	98.65 mph
1956 Dino 246	Silverstone	Peter Collins	102.05 mph
1957 Dino 166	Aintree	Wolfgang von Trips	83.19 mph

1975 312-T	Brands Hatch	Niki Lauda	114.24 mph
1976 312-T3	Brands Hatch	Carlos Reutemann	116.61 mph

1983 THE DEBUTANT



Tomorrow will be the first race for the latest Ferrari, the 1983's, based on a carbon-fibre monocoque designed by the British engineer Harvey Postlethwaite, a recent addition to the factory staff

سكدا من الامم

FRIDAY PAGE

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Killer without a cause

The tragic death this week of Keith Wickenden, popular MP and adventurous tycoon, was widely reported to be due to pulmonary sarcoidosis. Although this disease is not rare, it is little known to the general public. Its cause is unknown, but it results in chronic inflammation, usually in the lymphatic glands, the lungs, the inner eye and the skin.

Frequently it attacks more than one site, sometimes the disease is associated with changes in calcium metabolism.

The inflammation in the lungs, later leading to fibrosis (scarring), and frequently coupled with enlargement of the glands at the base of the lungs, can give rise to marked breathlessness and tiredness, so that patients see their doctors fairly early in the disease. Ninety per cent of patients, usually treated with steroids, recover within two years; 10 per cent tend to develop a so-called progressive sarcoidosis which can be controlled, but not quickly cleared, with the same drugs.

Dr Robert Davies, chest physician to St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, said that heart involvement, although very rare, is in his view, the most common cause of death in sarcoidosis. The disease can either attack the muscles of the heart, giving rise to a cardiomyopathy, or the heart's conducting system; damage to the latter can cause irregular action of the heart and sudden death.

Gardening hazards

Little did Adam, God's first gardener, know that the serpent was not the only danger lurking in the Garden of Eden. Dead, heading the roses, picking the gooseberries, or slashing the blackthorn has its hazards too.

Rheumatologists have long known that, however carefully removing a thorn, which has penetrated a joint, cavity some traces are left behind and can be seen under the microscope. In people sensitive to extracts of plant thorns this can give rise to an acute arthritis, plant thorn synovitis. In the pierced and impregnated joint.

Dr S. J. Hawkins of The Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases in Bath has now described a case, where rheumatoid arthritis

followed an attack of plant thorn synovitis. The luckless rose pruner developed classic rheumatoid arthritis within a week or two; well within a year her blood not only showed the serological changes associated with that disease, but also demonstrated an immune reaction whenever extract of rose thorn was later injected.

Gardeners are not necessarily safer if they hang up the secateurs, abandon the garden, and take refuge with the cat beside the fireside. In another case of mono-articular arthritis was demonstrated in London this week: this time a cat flea was the causative agent.

Deaf shots

Rifle shooting reaches its climax at Bisley this month: the Ashburton yesterday, the Queen's Prize next week. Next month, the "glorious twelfth" starts the shooting season. Throughout the summer, sportsmen have been shattering clay pigeons, while their companions in the Territorial Army have been hitting target tanks on the gunnery ranges at Lulworth. Twenty years ago these pursuits would have been quite noisy enough to ensure that Harley Street would have had a steady supply of prematurely deafened men.

The Army, mindful of hearing forever damaged by the war or national service, is now very strict: plugs or ear defenders are compulsory on the small arms ranges, and tank crews are protected by "home domes", crash-helmet-type headgear which combines headphones and ear protectors.

Although Purdeys, the Queen's gunsmiths, said they encourage their customers always to use ear plugs, and a shooting man himself, said he was appalled at the number of fellow gunners who were still prepared to destroy pheasants and hearing in the same afternoon.

Acute deafness, often associated with ringing in the ears, usually improves after 24 hours, but each episode causes some residual damage which may not be noticeable until revealed by impairment in hearing in middle age.

Plugs are cheap. Even the most expensive are under £7, so the older shot now shouting at his family, and deaf to his grandchildren, may well wish that he had invested in some 30 years earlier; even now it is not too late to start wearing them so as to preserve what hearing is left.

Dr Thomas Stuttford
Medical Correspondent

No millions for Mrs Said

Penny Perrick on the marital problems of Muslim women



Mrs Mariyam Said, lately of Oman, presently living in Earl's Court, London, read about Marvin Mitchellson's latest divorce court triumph with some bitterness. Mr Mitchellson's client, a 24-year-old European-born former shop assistant, won a record-breaking £50m share of her Saudi Arabian husband's property, a settlement beyond the dreams of Arab women like Mrs Said, however rich the husbands they are divorcing.

Mrs Said was married against her will to her first cousin in 1975 when she was 23. Five years later she was divorced without her knowledge. She said that her situation is typical of women in the Gulf States. "After the men have finished with you like you to go back to your own family and live like a nanny, looking after their children, whom they might occasionally visit."

She was sent over to England as a young girl and educated at a secondary school in North London. Later she got a job with the Midland Bank and rented a flat. She said she never intended to become a traditional Muslim wife, shrouded in dark robes, humbly subservient to her husband and living a below-stairs kind of life with her female in-laws. But Mrs Said said that she was tricked into just such a marriage by her father and uncle who wanted their jointly owned property to remain in the family.

First her uncle came to London and persuaded her to come home for a holiday. At Bahrain airport she was greeted effusively by her uncle's son who, in the airport's confusion, managed to take away her passport. This man was 30 years old and his parents succeeded how anxious they were to see him married. Mrs Said asked to be allowed to return to England to consider the prospect, but great pressure was put on her by both families and even by her future husband's employer to get the wedding over quickly.

For the first six months of their marriage Mrs Said was a kindly, indulgent husband, frequently bringing his wife to London for great shopping binges at Selfridges. Trouble began when Mrs Said insisted on having her first baby delivered at Queen Charlotte's Hospital since she found the medical facilities at home very primitive. This new-fangled idea of hers annoyed her mother-in-law not, apparently, a woman to be trifled with.

By the time the Said's second son was born in 1979, they were a family at war. Mrs Said continued to visit his old Oxford Street haunts, but now he left his wife and children at home. The following year, during one of his absences, his brothers came to Mrs Said's house and

dismissed the servants. When Mr Said returned he spent most of his time at his mother's house, coming home to his wife only to threaten her.

The Said's house was leased to them by the international construction company which employed Mr Said. Soon after the chair-throwing incident Mrs Said - she suspects on her husband's say-so - received a letter from the company terminating the lease. Hoping to cool the air, Mrs Said's father-in-law bought her a return ticket to London and, since she was now worried about her own safety, she flew there with her children. Drawn, inevitably, to Oxford Street, Mrs Said saw her husband strolling hand in hand with a glamorous blonde.

Leaving the children in London, she flew home and went straight to the Minister of Justice, demanding that her husband be forced to explain himself in court - "because for the last five years, I hadn't known whether I had a husband or not". In court, Mr Said said that he had divorced his wife in 1980 on the grounds of her desertion. Mrs Said said: "Since we had been living together for most of that year, I wanted to know just when he had divorced me. There were no records of the divorce, although my husband insisted that he had brought two witnesses. He said that no one had told me that I was divorced because if I knew, then I might remarry and my property would pass to a stranger."

Mrs Said insisted on her right to have proper divorce papers and asked for a reasonable amount of maintenance. Although her husband now owned a rifle factory, sports shop and several properties the sum awarded to her, on condition that she and the children moved permanently to Oman, was just about enough to pay half the electricity bill. Since she couldn't support two small children on this meagre settlement, she came back to London where she now lives on her own dwindling family capital and her salary as a part-time computer analyst.

Compared to her own five divorced aunts, who has no choice but to return in disgrace and poverty to their families, Mrs Said considers herself lucky. She has a job, a home of her own and freedom to marry again. Nevertheless, she has made her children wards of court, refuses to reveal her real name or to be photographed for this article and puts up with the fact that her flat looks out on to a thunderous stretch of dual-carriageway "because I can see if anyone is coming up the street to find me". What riles her is that "in Islam, women are supposed to be respected and protected, but in fact they have no rights at all."

TALKBACK

Offended parents

From Trevor Berry, Bromley, Kent.
The term "one parent family" is offensive to non-custodial parents keen to preserve a worthwhile responsible role as parents. It was therefore disappointing to see Malcolm Wicks, Director of the Centre for Family Policy Studies, make liberal use of that expression (Family policy test, Wednesday Page, June 29).

The much publicized idea that most divorced men fail in their financial obligations may be a myth. A "survey of access to children after divorce" undertaken among Gingerbread and Families Need Fathers members (Divided Children, 1982 - £1.00) showed that nearly 70 per cent of the custodial mothers were receiving maintenance payments, of whom over 50 per cent were happy with the amount they were receiving. So the study suggests that the majority of separated fathers accept the financial obligation to their absent families to the best of their ability.

"Children of separated parents" would be more apt and less emotive than "one parent family" if it is really the children whose welfare is paramount.

Private grief

From John Hillon, Bath District Schizophrenia Group
Mrs Stokes's harrowing account (Wednesday page, June 29) of her collision with the "open door" policy, plus a psychiatrist with libertarian principles, tells it all. There is no general recognition of the extent of similar suffering. Many of the million or so first degree relatives of people with schizophrenia in this country can tell equally agonizing stories.

The tide set rolling by anti-psychiatry gossippers, together with "rights" campaigners, long ago passed the point at which net benefit turned to net damage.

There must be few patients left who are modestly and unwillingly "incarcerated", and for every one of these there must be thousands needing proper care and not getting it. Tens of thousands more are about to be added to those whose "community care" is often, at the best, a back bedroom in the flat of an ailing widowed mother.

This sort of privatization helps balance budgets. But it would cost the Exchequer or the rates nothing if psychiatrists and administrators - except for clear reasons against - were to recognize relatives as the primary care agents - which they frequently are, and collaborate with them instead of, so often, treating them as non-persons.

School where Protestant and Catholic children learn to live in harmony
Breaching the Belfast wall

At an end-of-term barbecue on the shores of Belfast Lough, the principal of the province's first fully-integrated secondary school for Roman Catholics and Protestants could hardly conceal her delight that she was still enrolling pupils for the next year.

For when Lagan College opened two years ago there were only 28 pupils whose families had taken the risk of supporting a unique venture in particularly unsuitable terrain. Many, armchair dreamers had wished to challenge the sectarian nature of Northern Ireland's education system, but here was a charitable trust actually doing something concrete, even though it was the war of the 10-block hunger strike. One year later the idea had taken root: there were 90 pupils on the register, and in September 72 new boys and girls will enter the school's still temporary home in south Belfast.

Perhaps even more will enroll during the two-month summer holiday and show that despite the building of a brick wall in north Belfast as a permanent barrier between Roman Catholics and Protestants, there are middle and working-class parents of both faiths prepared for their children to learn together about their separate cultures and traditions. Only one child has withdrawn from the school and no parent has so far requested that his or her child should no longer attend shared religious education classes.

A crucial moment has however, been reached: the school is about to apply to the Northern Ireland Office for government aid. Until now, Lagan has survived on generous grants - and response to public appeals, but it now believes it will be able to meet the government

requirement for a minimum of 300 pupils to show that there is a demand for its type of education. Government policy is to encourage integrated education in the province and teachers and parents hope the liberally-minded Nicholas Scott, Under-Secretary of State, responsible for education in the province, will favour their application. If he does not, Northern Ireland will hear loud protests.

In her first term, the principal, Mrs Sheila Greenfield, had 300 applicants for staff jobs. Three full-time teachers engaged for next term have taken a drop in salary to join, and two part-timers have given up full employment to participate in the experiment.

The only sign - apart from Christian names, which in the province are often the best clue to a person's religion - that the school is inter-denominational occurs at assembly, when half the children make the sign of the Cross. Even at times of sectarian tension on the streets there have been no clashes on the school premises, though the teachers are adamant that the differences between the two creeds are not ignored.

A mixture of Irish and British Commonwealth history, is taught - the battle of the Boyne as well as the 1916 rising. "It is probably the most exciting and taxing teaching job in Northern Ireland" because it shares everyone's historical awareness, the history teacher said. "The children are always prepared to listen to what the other side have been told, and then they bounce ideas around in class."

The Irish language is now on the curriculum; literature is a blend of the best from both countries. School sport includes both soccer and Gaelic football.

With its equal representation of Roman Catholic and Protestant among pupils, teachers and governors, Lagan is unique. But as Mrs Greenfield explained: "These children have to spend the rest of their lives together in Northern Ireland, so they need to spend their schooldays learning to respect and trust each other. No wonder mistrust and fears build up if they are segregated. It is ridiculous because higher education in the province is not segregated."

Paddy O'Hanlon's 13-year-old son Cormac left a Roman Catholic boys' grammar school to go to Lagan and quickly met his best friend - a Protestant from East Belfast. Cormac was at first nervous and unsure, but now the two are almost inseparable, meeting regularly during school holidays and often at weekends, when they telephone each other and go to Belfast to the cinema. Cormac's mother said: "We sent him to Lagan because he started to use slang about Protestants in the home, and we didn't want it to continue. Now Protestants are just other boys, though he still has problems going to school in case youths from a Catholic secondary school in the neighbourhood see his blazer and tie and start to mock him. But we're delighted with how he is developing into such a more easy-going boy."

Though Lagan has so far triumphantly confounded the cynics, there are problems, and its future is uncertain. It is anxiously awaiting report from the inspector of education on its standards, and it is constantly aware of the danger of becoming a haven for middle-class children who have failed the 11 plus. It is slowly attracting pupils from the working class but Lagan dearly wants also to recruit more from the

impovertised areas as well as increased numbers of girls and children who have been offered grammar school places.

Protestant chaplains visit the school, though no Roman Catholic priest has officially done so and the local Catholic bishop, Dr Cahal Daly, without naming Lagan, appeared critical when he said it was a pity people opted out of a well-organized system of religious education into which the church had put vast resources. Many people in the province had expected a more positive approach but Dr Daly has big problems to confront. A convinced ecumenist, he is having to move carefully as it's known that some of the conservative elements in the diocese are resisting his ideas.

But the most urgent problem is finance. Latest enrolments, however, have convinced the governors that when it reaches a five-form entry Lagan will have achieved the target of 300 pupils. Fees at £525 a year with a sliding scale according to parental income have helped towards that target, but with no assistance for books, school meals or transport, the staff admit it has been a struggle.

Government policy is to encourage integration in a province where 90 per cent of secondary education is segregated, but at a time of dwindling school rolls and schools closing through fear it might be embarrassed to be seen offering a grant to Lagan. But after all the talking from ministers about the two traditions learning to respect each other and the distinctive "witness" of the Northern Ireland team at Stormont, many believe if Lagan meets the criteria, its case will be almost irresistible.

Richard Ford

FIRST PERSON

It is wet and raining and I am gazing out of the window at the rain teeming down in front of the rather severe facade of Bromley Library. My state of mind is close to utter boredom. I've tried reading *The Times* to alleviate the boredom because I know it's all in the mind, but after an hour I am beyond it and need to do something other than wait for the odd phone call to invade the silence.

The problem may be that I work for four hard-working men, often out of the office, and I am simply the temporary typist from the agency who is supposed to recharge the coffee percolator, answer the door and the telephone and type things beautifully. On the phone I am to give the impression of a vastly efficient, well run office, but what actually happens is that the phone rings so rarely that I have forgotten which temp job it is and I answer with delay and vagueness. The typing work comes in occasionally,

Travails and travels of an office gypsy

but is always needed urgently, so that instead of calmly typing it, panic sets in.

Temp jobs keep the adrenalin going. The state of fear on Monday mornings when being instructed on the job, the names of the people in the office, the machinery, where the "ladies" is - not to mention trying to find the office - all tend to be overwhelming, but it does keep one in a state of challenge.

Usually, on Day One you manage to get going with the typewriter, telephones etc., and you put out tentative feelers as to who might be friends. In typing pools, people tend to be pretty friendly on Day One, because they are often manned by "losers" - people who simply pound away, supervised by some inferior dragon, simply because they have to earn the money and have not got the qualifications to do anything else. In other places, if they are English, it takes about three days to have any real communication. There are sometimes appalling

failures. One day the first person I met was a worried-looking ex-army/naval man who "managed" the office. There had obviously been some "temp" trouble (i.e. an unsatisfactory previous one) and then I saw the electronic typewriter, which I had not a clue how to work. He felt I could easily manage it and I was game to have a go, but the office was a tiny sort of corridor shared by three other women and a pekingese. A couple of hours later, a raging headache and a wastepaper basket full of my efforts on the unconquered electronic machine, I decided to give up.

Another disaster was in a tax accountant's. True to form, there were elegant offices upstairs - and downstairs - were poky, subterranean areas where the clients rarely came. The job was audio typing and I could not understand most of what the man said - and when I could it simply was not English. I just bashed out as much as I could, roughly, realizing the hopelessness.

The satisfactory secretarial equation is that you are being useful to someone and they are being useful for you. What often happens is that you get stuff thrown at you, and you are simply supposed to operate like a machine. One of the great things about always leaving is that you come across lots of people who long to leave and sometimes lack the confidence to go, or they can't afford to go down to a lower salary.

A positive aspect of temping is that you haven't committed yourself to something you loathe for years. Often the jobs are uninteresting, but you do come across all sorts of people and situations.

It's important to try to be positive, although often easier said than done, about being a sort of office gypsy for years on end but the sort of secretarial work where you are not constantly running around after some director, typing massive reports and letters constantly can allow you to get on with your own life and in some way it balances the position: one gets into simply to pay the rent and eat.

Jean Southon

THE TIMES
Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS
STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES



Tom Watson, U.S. hope

● The Open Golf Championship - the third day

● England v. New Zealand - the First Test at the Oval



● Travel: Journey to the land of the troglodytes: on the trail to Tucson, Arizona: Weekend Break

● Family Money: Where is the mortgage money going?

Plus

News from home and abroad: Values on diets and exercise: Video cassettes of the month: Drink on New Zealand wines: preview of new Cyrano de Bergerac play: Critics' Choice of what's on in the cinema and on the stage: and a selective guide to the coming week's events

David Watt
Labour and
other Foot

July 15 1983



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JUST DESERTS

The Parliamentary spectacle is over, the House of Commons moves on with its mundane agenda, and the issue of capital punishment is locked away not just for the life of this Parliament but for the foreseeable future. Who can conjure the bloody horror that would make the House think again after so one-sided a debate as Wednesday's, when the eyes so disappointed both in the vigour and the calibre of their contributions?

What will not quietly die are the emotions which gave rise to the debate itself. In the nation there is still an eddy of those feelings stirred during past weeks as - all too rarely - we turned collectively to recall the victims of murder. Parliamentary motions and lobby passages cannot assuage society's conviction that certain homicides are inadequately punished. Mr Edward Heath, as ever on the grand occasion a notable speaker, said it was not for the Commons to decide retribution. Yet the House must channel and filter society's expectation of condign punishment for that class of homicide, thankfully the minor class, including child, terrorist and police murders. Ignore that expectation and a nasty sore grows beneath the social skin, fit to erupt.

Members and ministers must respond to this expectation not as delegates from untutored public opinion, but as free-thinking representatives, with a bounden duty to look to the bonds which hold us together in just society. Mr Hattersley may sneer at "primitive instincts", but among these we must number love, and faith, as well as a pristine sense of justice that extends from the process of

conviction to that of punishment. The Government cannot let the matter drop; Mr Brittan cannot merely hope an embarrassment will go away. There needs now to be an attempt to round off the debate by action, on two fronts. On one side, we require a set of assurances such as Mr Brittan (in one of his happier moments on Wednesday) began to give. He indicated that murderers of police officers must serve 20 years, as a minimum. He might have added without offending his fellow professionals: whatever personal circumstances might be elevated by lawyers in courtrooms. Such a tariff of compulsory minima might be extended through the category of "capital" homicides. The Home Secretary might provide periodic statements of how many capital "lifers" have been released. The answer should be none, before their dotage. If Mr Brittan and his successors can continuously affirm that no murderer in the capital categories will walk the streets before his advanced old age, then the public's expectation of retributive punishment may be satisfied.

The other side has to do with the penal regime. Let it roundly be said there is no such thing as prisoner's rights - such can safely be left to those ubiquitous prison reformers for whom the victim is mysteriously transmogrified into the very prisoner convicted of murder, robbery or rape. However, there is such a thing as the state's obligations towards those in its custody. That obligation - minimum, certifiable standards of accommodation and discipline - is patently not met by the present

array of over-crowded jails, Victorian sanitation and arbitrary lock-ups. There is nothing wrong with slopping out or any of the other personal indignities so vividly described by penal reformers - provided these are willed by the state as part of the punishment. What is wrong is that present overcrowding punishes inadvertently, hurting the lesser criminal along with the greater without discrimination. There is a case - now even stronger - for the consistent application of an uncomfortable regime to Category A prisoners: who needs shed a tear at their confinement in solitary for long periods. For a strictly defined class of convicted, rehabilitation is now a loose idea of the 1960s; the hour is for retribution.

But such a harsh-sounding policy can only go hand in hand with the general penal reform so desperately needed. Here is Mr Brittan's opportunity. The agenda is not new; it has been set out by his prison service officials and inspectors and by a host of interest groups. It involves dramatic action to reduce the prison population to manageable levels, which means the release, by executive order, of large numbers of non-violent offenders on short sentences approaching the end of their term. It means, over a longer run, a hard fight by the Home Office and other departments for money for non-custodial sentences for those convicted of property and "social" crimes, such as the non-payment of maintenance, vagrancy and drunkenness. Until the prisons are internally re-ordered in this way, they cannot accomplish their task of properly punishing those who have committed the ultimate offence.

TOBORROW AND TOBORROW AND TOBORROW

Brazil must reach an agreement with the International Monetary Fund today if it is to repay a \$400m. bridging loan from the Bank for International Settlements. The agreement is regarded as critical to confidence in the international financial system and has rightly been the focus of attention in recent weeks. But the debt crisis will not go away because a few harassed Brazilian officials sign one piece of paper. The problems and the solutions - both for Brazil and the rest of Latin America - are much more difficult.

The main cause of the debt crisis is a borrowing spree which began in the mid-1970s. Aware that external finance was readily available from foreign banks, Latin American nations ran very large deficits on their government budgets and international payments. The financial imbalances sometimes reached preposterous dimensions. Brazil's public sector deficit was about 17 per cent of gross domestic product last year, a remarkable figure by any standards but particularly so for a country without a sophisticated capital market able to absorb heavy issues of government debt.

In retrospect, it is obvious that the situation was unsustainable. The foreign debts of major Latin American nations were increasing much more quickly than their output, exports or tax revenues. At some point flows of new credit would be cut off and banks would seek a gesture, even if only token in kind, towards repayment. This moment arrived in the middle of last year, as the severity of Mexico's payments strains became apparent and bankers took flight about their loans to countries in similar circumstances.

The required economic adjustments were traumatic. Countries which had become accustomed to current account deficits equivalent to 5 to 10 per cent of gross domestic product had to take steps to eliminate them within a

one- or two-year period. In every case the implied shift of resources from domestic consumption to improving the external balance was drastic. It necessarily involved large falls in output and living standards. The IMF was called in by country after country to act as the foreign scapegoat for economic turmoil which policy-makers knew was of local origin and quite unavoidable.

It should be recognized - and it has not been adequately recognized in much public discussion - that the major Latin American debtor nations have already gone a long way to straightening out their international accounts. Moreover, they have done so by subjecting themselves to deflations of a harshness and rigour almost unimaginable in advanced industrial societies. Argentina is often singled out as a hopeless case, but it is likely to have a trade surplus this year of over \$3,000m., a striking improvement when compared with a deficit in 1980 of \$2,400m. The better payments performance stems mainly from a big drop in imports, made possible by a 30 per cent decline in living standards.

In fact, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile and Venezuela all now have significant trade surpluses. They have achieved these surpluses despite depressed prices and weak markets for their major export products. But they still have current account deficits and, as a result, are unable to meet their financial obligations as these fall due. The explanation for the persistence of the current account deficits is that interest payments on outstanding debt exceed the trade surpluses. The Latin American nations' financial behaviour has improved, but the inheritance of past misdeeds burdens them today and will continue to burden them for many years to come.

However, they are not to blame for one important aspect

of the present problem. Interest payments are particularly troublesome because dollar interest rates are very high in real terms. There can be no doubt that the massive US Federal deficit is largely responsible for dollar interest rates being at such levels. The Federal deficit is generating anxiety among potential investors in American government debt because it may eventually have to be financed by printing money. That would cause an acceleration of inflation and effectively debase the debt now being issued. Investors have to be compensated for these risks by a highly positive real interest rate. But this interest rate, plus a further margin to reflect their even greater unreliability, has also to be paid by Latin American governments on their borrowings.

The ultimate solution for the international debt crisis must therefore be a return to fiscal responsibility both in Latin America and in the United States. The 1970s and early 1980s saw an almost universal abandonment of the "old time religion" of sound money and balanced budgets, with financial permissiveness at its most extreme in the New World. The IMF, the BIS and central banks in the major industrial nations have the unenviable task of trying to keep loans flowing to governments which, on the past record, do not deserve them. This task will be easier if political leaders in the offending countries show that they intend to behave with more prudence and restraint in future. In Latin America there are some hopeful signs that a new sense of reality is emerging in the United States there are distressingly few. As long as Congress and the Administration do nothing to restore budgetary balance, central bankers will continue their travels from one Latin American capital to another trying to patch up agreements about debts which should never have been incurred.

Solicitors' charges

From the President of The Law Society

Sir, As the newly-elected President of The Law Society referred to in Alastair Brett's article, "No longer a law unto themselves", in your July 9 issue, may I respond to the challenge he throws down as to whether the Law Society is to be "little more than the custodian of restrictive legal practices... or the powerhouse of a reforming movement dedicated to streamlining a ponderous legal system already bowed under the increasing burden of legal costs?"

If Mr Brett had read the addresses of both my immediate predecessors to the annual conferences of The Law Society in 1981 and 1982, and as a solicitor he should have, he would not be in any doubt that The Law Society has been pressing for years and will continue to press for reforms in procedure designed to reduce the cost of litigation. But The Law Society is powerless on its own to bring these reforms about. Government action, so far lacking, is essential.

Mr Brett alleges overcharging by some solicitors in non-contentious

matters, particularly commercial, and he accuses The Law Society of secrecy and hypocrisy in relation to its booklet, *The Expense of Time*. There is no secret about the booklet, which is a management tool designed to help solicitors to calculate the cost to them of doing their work, taking into account all their office overheads, which have been no less subject to inflation than any other enterprise. It does not deal with the charging rate, as Mr Brett suggests, so that his accusation of hypocrisy is misdirected.

Obviously the ultimate charge to the client must exceed the cost to the solicitor of providing the service, but such is price competition today that any solicitor who sought to make an excessive profit would find his clients had gone elsewhere.

If market forces are allowed to operate freely, then solicitors who do not offer the services their clients require at a price they are prepared to pay will go to the wall. But if Mr Brett wants intervention to force all legal prices to the levels fixed by criminal law aid then he risks the disintegration of an independent private profession and the destruction of the broad range of services

for both rich and poor which solicitors at present provide.

Is that what the public really wants?

Yours faithfully,
C. R. HEWETSON, President,
The Law Society,
The Law Society's Hall,
113 Chancery Lane, WC2.

Hyper-inflation

From Mr J. E. A. Troop

Sir, The Value Added Tax Bill ordered to be printed April 14, 1983, was published by HMSO at £3.15. A consolidation Bill, it lapsed when the election was called.

The Value Added Tax Bill ordered to be printed June 23, 1983 (identical in all respects other than the date and the HMSO reference number), has been published by HMSO at £2.25, an annualised rate of inflation in excess of 450 per cent. I remain, Sir, your impoverished servant.

J. E. A. TROOP,
3 Sandycroft Road,
St. Margaret's,
Twickenham, Middlesex.
July 7.

Fair dealing with ratepayers

From the Leader of Westminster City Council

Sir, Far from berating the Government for undermining the foundations of local democracy by imposing spending limits on local authorities, Margaret Hodge, Chairman of the Association of London Authorities (July 9), should be applauding an action designed to reinforce the first rule of democracy - responsibility and accountability to the electorate.

Any short-cut of Government funds is bound to leave some people feeling disgruntled. But if we believe in democracy, as Margaret Hodge says she does, then the nationally elected Government must be allowed to define the overall pattern of expenditure.

If some local authorities feel their share is wrong, they have perfectly legitimate constitutional ways of pressing their case. But many authorities have deliberately flouted Government guidelines for purely political propaganda motives. The result is financial hardship, not for the politicians who took the "brave" decision to flout the law, but for the ratepayers they are supposed to serve.

I would make a plea for all elected local authority members to forget cheap politics and get back to what local government is really about - giving the best possible service in return for the money the ratepayers can afford to provide.

Yours faithfully,
SHIRLEY PORTER, Leader,
Westminster City Council,
PO Box 240,
Westminster City Hall,
Victoria Street, SW1,
July 11.

Effects of NHS cuts on staff morale

From the Chairman of the Association of Health Service Treasurers

Sir, There is one aspect not covered in your excellent leader (July 9) on cuts demanded by the Government in NHS spending. This is the effect on the morale and commitment of staff working in the service, particularly top managers.

The NHS has been continually criticised in recent years for being inefficient, despite being able to demonstrate a significant rise in productivity in terms of patients treated and a record of consistently keeping within the cash limits imposed on it which is second to none in the public sector.

Those responsible for top management in the NHS, having just emerged from their second reorganisation of the service in eight years and even now facing a further management inquiry headed by Mr Roy Griffiths, of Sainsbury's, are making determined efforts to be more accountable, to get better value for money and take savings to allow some improvement in services despite declining financial resources for many authorities.

This involves, as your leader suggests, the need to plan ahead, for difficult and sensitive choices are inevitable between new services needed to meet new needs and cherished existing facilities. For well over a year now health authorities have been pressing ministers for some stability to planning in the NHS by giving forward resource assumptions.

The difficulties of doing this in the current economic climate were well appreciated but, to his credit, Mr Fowler did issue forward resource guidelines to health authorities on June 30 of an average of 1/2 per cent a year for the next 10 years in real terms over and above inflation and any savings that can be generated by the service itself. Despite the heavy qualifications that surrounded them, these guidelines were seen as some backing for the Government's assertion of its commitment to the NHS and as a

'Financial Times' dispute

From Mr W. T. Booroff

Sir, Disputes in national newspapers are often bedevilled by a lack of understanding, either on the part of the management, or of commentators in other newspapers, as to the real causes which lie at the root of the matter. The dispute at the *Financial Times* is a good example of this sad state of affairs, a prime example of which occurred in the comment in your leader column and the bizarre report on page 2 of the same issue, dated July 14.

The leader comment has a continuing implication that the NGA members concerned are defying the union leadership. This is untrue. The fact is that precisely the opposite position is the case. The NGA members concerned have followed constitutional procedures throughout three years of frustrating negotiations and their patience and restraint is recognized and appreciated at all levels of the NGA. The current position is one in which the members of the NGA leadership are united in their opposition to a management who are responsible for the present state of affairs by their conduct throughout this negotiation. A detailed account of the position was set out in the General Secretary's letter which appeared in another newspaper recently.

My purpose, however, is not merely to refute the extraordinary inaccuracies that seem to persist in this case, nor even to comment on the provocative contribution from Barry Clement on page 2. I have also to point to the willful misunderstanding which affects newspaper commentators when talking of disputes in Fleet Street.

Whilst it is true that the contents of national newspapers must appear on the day in question, if they are to have any relevance and that this factor makes for vulnerability, it should be remembered that this position is far from being a unique one and ought not to result in the disputes which erupt from time to time in Fleet Street. Neither those employed, nor their trade unions encourage dispute action, for all recognize that this is contrary to the interests of both the newspaper and those who are employed therein.

The fact is, however, that many managements count on the loyalty of their workforce when trying to impose their wishes and it is a failure on the part of some newspaper managements to recognize the fact that they are responsible for the production of a particular product, in the same fashion as managements elsewhere in industry, that gives rise to dispute situations. When one adds to this the fierce rivalry between national newspapers then the recipe for disputes is complete.

The standard response of Fleet Street commentators, therefore, to blame for these disputes does not stand examination and is certainly not the case at the *Financial Times*. The dispute there is one concerning a disagreement between the management and the NGA as to the wages, hours and conditions upon which its members should be employed. A recognition of that factor is the essential first step towards resolving this regrettable dispute.

Yours faithfully,
W. T. BOOROFF,
London Region Secretary,
National Graphical Association
(1982),
12-14 Theobalds Road, WC1,
July 14.

New Labour daily

From Mr George Gardiner, MP for Reigate (Conservative)

Sir, Lord McCarthy states in his letter (June 9) that the new daily newspaper proposed for the Labour movement would break even by making "the most effective use of the latest technology."

To avoid the charge of hypocrisy, should not the Labour movement throw its full weight against union resistance to modern printing methods throughout Fleet Street?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE GARDINER,
House of Commons,
July 12.

Feeding ourselves

From Mr Peter Clarke

Sir, Mr Hills (July 5) is right. Cultivation of allotments by unemployed people would be beneficial.

In 1938 the Society of Friends (the Quakers) started the "seeds scheme" with just this objective. At its peak 100,000 unemployed were being helped in almost every part of the United Kingdom. The scheme was continued until 1951, though from 1940 aiding a different group of disadvantaged people, when it was taken over by the National Allotments and Gardens Society.

The seeds scheme provided cheap seeds, seed potatoes, tools and fertilisers. Thanks to the Friends' initiative allotment societies were formed, allotments were brought into cultivation and rent reductions or subsidies were achieved to bring them within the means of the unemployed. It was not "charity"; the men paid for their supplies and their rent by weekly instalments.

Yours faithfully,
PETER CLARKE,
264 Alexandra Park Road, N22,
July 7.

Runaway spending

From Mr Gordon L. Lee

Sir, Your editorial ("The runaway train", July 12) rightly absolves the Chancellor from blame for the present public spending problems. These, of course, do seem odd, coming so soon after the Tory manifesto's repeated claims that public expenditure was now under "firm control". But it is too facile to blame the problems entirely on last autumn's efforts to avoid under-spending and the resulting ceiling does not lie in further cross-the-board cuts in the spending departments' programmes.

What seems to have run away at the moment is current spending. Britain's economic and social infrastructure, on which our prosperity and economic recovery depend, has declined because capital investment has been cut. New public construction spending on housing, roads, schools, hospitals and public utilities has almost halved in the past 10 years and even private construction is only at three quarters of the 1973 level. Yet general Government expenditure now accounts for 47 per cent of GDP, compared with 42 per cent in 1973. Thus the disastrous decline in public-sector investment is not due to overall economies in public spending but to a false sense of priorities.

The Chancellor has already admitted that early tax cuts must be ruled out now. It is our industry's case that a gentle recovery programme with an emphasis on greater capital investment in the national infrastructure will result in earlier and greater economic growth without deleterious effects on inflation and borrowing, provided that the temptation is resisted to compensate

for lack of control in current public spending by short-term panic cuts in capital investment. And to the Government's credit the Chancellor specifically exempted local authority capital spending from last week's cuts. Why did he not exempt central Government capital investment at the same time?

Yours faithfully,
GORDON L. LEE, Chairman,
British Aggregate Construction Materials Industries (BACMI),
25 Lower Belgrave Street, SW1,
July 13.

From Mr A. Sandison

Sir, The Government is seeking to save another £500m from public expenditure.

The Home Office's plan to set up a data-protection register deserves critical re-examination. Careful appraisal of the plans shows that, at present envisaged, the register will be too vast to be of any assistance either to the registrar in supervising the use of personal data bases, or to the private individuals wanting to know where information about them might be held.

It is not difficult to envisage alternative techniques of control and supervision which could operate efficiently without any register and thereby save Government departments the implementation costs of £5.5m, local authorities and public bodies a further £10m, with annual running costs around £14m.

These estimates in the Data Protection Bill ignore the costs to commerce and industry in time and fees: since these are totally unproductive they can only be inflationary.

Yours faithfully,
A. SANDISON,
Ridgemoor Gardens, WC1,
July 9.

Orchid survival

From Mr R.S.R. Fitter

Sir, Mr Butcher (July 9) is under several misapprehensions about the survival of certain rare orchids in the Thames valley and the Chilterns. Botanists who are connected with their protection certainly do not accept that they are doomed. If some of their habitat can be maintained and people can be persuaded not to pick them, trample on them or dig them up (all have happened recently), these orchids can not only survive but increase.

Nobody is suggesting the "segregation of substantial areas of useful land from the influence of farming and other human activities". This is Mr Butcher's own skittle. All the really rare orchids in this area (i.e. the ones specially protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act) are already either on small nature reserves owned or managed by the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Naturalists' Trust or are on publicly-owned amenity land.

What the trust is seeking to do is to prevent accidental or deliberate vandalism to plants already accorded the highest degree of protection our law allows, on land already set aside for their protection.

Yours etc,
RICHARD FITTER,
Drifts,
Chisnor Hill,
Oxfordshire,
July 10.

All-ability success

From Mr Martin Taylor

Sir, I suppose that in 1973, when my present school was still a 460-place selective boys' school, I might have predicted, like Roger Scruton in his article on "Standards in English schools" (July 5), less good exam results as the price of becoming an all-ability school. However, I would have been wrong. In that year a new mixed unselective school was added

to us and we became an all-ability school, now of about 1,200.

In 1973 the pupils secured 311 O-level A-C grades or CSE 1s; in 1982, 637. In 1973, 42 A-level passes; in 1982, 124. In September our first pupil goes up to Cambridge.

We are in a privileged school. We compete for our entry with two old-established grammar schools; our catchment area has its share of deprivation and we have suffered our share of education cuts.

To me, our experience has been totally convincing. The challenge of teaching across the ability range and the vision of the all-ability school have produced a quality of teacher and of teaching that frequently amazes and delights me. My experience is the reverse of the so-called facts that Roger Scruton regards as self-evident.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN TAYLOR,
Deputy Headmaster,
Geoffrey Chaucer School,
Spring Lane,
Canterbury,
Kent,
July 6.

Matters of conscience

From Lord Campbell of Eskan

Sir, May an old man reflect what encouragement he derives from the fact that when members can vote according to conscience and common sense when they can listen to the weight of evidence and argument rather than to the party whip in the House of Commons, in a matter of the utmost complexity, reaches a wise, civilised and responsible conclusion. (In other words, I happen to agree with it.)

Now how about lacking the economy, unemployment, overseas aid, defence...

The man must be mad!

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF ESKAN,
15 Eaton Square, SW1,
July 14.

Cause and effect?

From Mrs Veronica Metcalfe

Sir, Has your recent correspondence from numerous readers, "On a clear day", instigated our weather?

Yours faithfully,
VERONICA METCALFE,
The Coach House,
West End, Kingham,
Oxfordshire,
July 13.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 14: His Excellency Mr A. W. Symmonds and Mrs Symmonds were received in farewell audience by the Queen and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as High Commissioner for Barbados in London.

Mr Martin Reith was received in audience by Her Majesty and kissed hands on his appointment as British High Commissioner to the Kingdom of Swaziland.

Mrs Reith had the honour of being received by the Queen.

The Governor-General of Grenada and Lady Soon had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Royal Mint Advisory Committee, this morning presided at a meeting of the Committee at Buckingham Palace.

His Royal Highness, Patron and Trustee, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace attended a Reception for young people who have reached the Gold Standard in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

The Prince Andrew left Heathrow Airport - London this morning for the United States of America, where His Royal Highness will attend the British Airways Cup Ball at Newport, Rhode Island.

Squadron Leader Adam Wise is in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 14: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon visited Chislehurst Craft School and was present at a Service to mark the eightieth Anniversary of the founding of Chislehurst.

Her Majesty travelled in an Aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lady Angela Oswald and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 14: The Prince of Wales this morning visited the India Office Library and Records at 197, Blackfriars Road, London, SE1.

Mr Oliver Everett was in attendance.

The Prince and Princess of Wales this evening gave a Reception in the State Apartments of Kensington Palace for people involved in Community Relations.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 14: Princess Alice, Duchess of

Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Corps of Transport, this morning received Major General P. H. Benson, Representative Colonel Commander, RCT, and Major General D. H. Briggs on assuming the appointment Director General of Transport and Movements. In the afternoon Her Royal Highness as President, presented awards at the Annual Prize Giving of The Royal Academy of Music, London.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, Cancer Research Campaign this afternoon presided at their sixtieth Anniversary Annual General Meeting at St James's Palace, London.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

In the evening The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present at a Victorian Extravaganza "Happy and Glorious" in aid of the National Trust at Claremont Landscape Garden, Esher, Surrey.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Simon Bland and Mrs Euan McCorquodale were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 14: The Prince of Kent was present this evening at a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court.

Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 14: Princess Alexandra, with the Hon Angus Ogilvy, today opened the new Breakwater Pier at Douglas Harbour and the Sully Reservoir, Isle of Man.

Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy also visited Ramsey and Peel.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother has graciously accepted the Presidency of the Victoria Cross and George Cross Association. The Right Honourable The Viscount De Lisle, VC, has accepted the office of deputy president.

The widow of the Earl of Dundee wishes, in future, to be known as Patricia Countess of Dundee.

The marriage of Princess Antonette, sister of Prince Rainier of Monaco, to Mr John Gilpin, the former dancer, will take place in Monaco on July 28.

Birthdays today

Professor Robert Ball, 50; Mr Julian Bream, 50; Sir Douglas Bader, 77; Lord Buxton of Colchester, 77; Lord Canning, 66; Mr J. L. Corbett-Winder, 72; Lord Edmund-Davies, 77; Mr M. A. Elliott, 47; Mr Marshall the Rev Sir Paterson Fraser, 76; Sir John Gorton, 74; Mr R. Hammond, 70; Mr John Jolliffe, 54; Sir Larry Lamb, 54; Miss Iris Murdoch, 64; Mrs Juliet Pannett, 72; Lord Shackleton, 72; Mr Ron Smith, 68.

Latest wills

Miss Edith Margaret Player, of Whiston-in-the-Vale, Nottinghamshire, left estate valued at £1,289,173 net.

Marriages

Mr N. P. G. Howard and Miss A. K. V. Nimmo
The marriage took place yesterday at St Margaret's, Westminster, between the Hon Nicholas Howard, second son of Lord Howard of Henderskelfe, and of the late Lady Cecilia Howard, of Castle Howard, York, and Miss Amanda Nimmo, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Nimmo, of Kensington, Canon Trevor Benson, Canon Paul Goddard and the Rev Gregory Page-Turner officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a Victorian-style gown of ivory coloured tulle silk embroidered with mother of pearl sequins, gold beads and crystal flowers. Her tulle veil was held in place by a flower trimmed Juliet cap and she carried a bouquet of lilacs-of-the-valley, and orchids. Rupert and Giles Hayward, Benjamin Edwards, Rose Langton and Emma and Alexandra Bernbach attended her. Mr Alexander Mathers was best man.

A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Dr D. P. Dare and Miss J. P. Keane
The marriage took place on Wednesday, June 22, in Woking, of Dr David Dare and Miss Jean Keane.

Mr W. D. A. Justice and Mrs J. M. McIndoe
The marriage between Mr Bill Justice and Mrs Julia McIndoe took place on Thursday, June 30.

Mr Nicholas Howard, whose father is Lord Howard of Henderskelfe, former chairman of the BBC, and his wife Amanda, daughter of Derek Nimmo, the actor, after their wedding yesterday (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Mr C. K. Allen and Miss J. G. Webb
The engagement is announced between Charles John, youngest son of Mr Roger Allen and the late Roger Allen, of Headlands, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, and Patricia Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. T. Webb, of Emerson Park, Essex.

Mr N. J. Everett and Miss S. M. Cowles
The engagement is announced between Neil John Everett, of Wilburton, Cambridgeshire, and Sally Margaret Cowles, of Kingswood, Surrey.

Mr P. H. Haggan and Miss H. J. Cheeseman
The engagement is announced between Philip, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. A. Haggan, of Sydney, Australia, and Helen, daughter of Dr and Mrs G. W. H. Cheeseman, of Kingston upon Thames, Surrey.

Capitaine H. M. M. G. de Fayet de Montjoye and Miss K. A. M. Mahaffy
The engagement is announced between Henry Melchior Marie Gerard, elder son of the late Marquis de Fayet de Montjoye and of the Marquise de Fayet de Montjoye, of Mole, France, and Kate Alexandra Mary, third daughter of Dr and Mrs G. W. H. Cheeseman, of Kingston upon Thames, Surrey.

Mr M. J. G. Howlett and Miss G. A. S. M. Edgley
The engagement is announced between Michael, youngest son of the late Mr R. A. Howlett and of Mrs Howlett, of Sydney, New South Wales, and Gillian Alexandra (Beck), youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs K. S. Edgley, of Holland Park, London.

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chemistry, Professor W. N. Lipscomb, for his contributions to inorganic chemistry; Professor J. Th. G. Overbeek, for his contributions to physical chemistry; and Professor G. Smets, for his contributions to organic synthesis.

University news
Newcastle
Professor J. A. Cannon has been appointed a Pro-Vice-Chancellor



Mr Philip Zec, the newspaper cartoonist, who has died at the age of 73, earned a significant place in the history of Fleet Street and a footnote in the histories of the Second World War.

Grandson of a Russian rabbi, and son of a tailor who came to London to escape Tsarist oppression, Philip Zec studied art and at 19 had his own commercial and photographic studio.

He later worked for an advertising agency from where a colleague, Basil Nicholson (creator of the Horlicks "night starvation" advertising strip), joined the *Daily Mirror* as features editor when Guy Bartholomew was beginning to convert it from a genteel servants' hall paper into a rough, radical tabloid.

Nicholson brought in two of his colleagues, William Courtois, to write, under the name of Cassandra, what was to become the most famous column of its day, and Philip Zec to draw cartoons. The graphic ideas were Zec's but the captions were often written by Cassandra.

In March, 1942, Zec drew a cartoon showing a torpedoed empty ship on a raft in a black sea. Intended as it was, as an illustration of the terrible effect of the U-boats, it carried a caption by Cassandra: "The price of petrol has been increased by one penny. Official." Zec's intention was to bring home to readers that the petrol they were using, sometimes wantonly, cost not only money, but men's lives.

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OBITUARY

MR PHILIP ZEC Fleet Street cartoonist

Philip Zec, the newspaper cartoonist, who has died at the age of 73, earned a significant place in the history of Fleet Street and a footnote in the histories of the Second World War.

Grandson of a Russian rabbi, and son of a tailor who came to London to escape Tsarist oppression, Philip Zec studied art and at 19 had his own commercial and photographic studio.

He later worked for an advertising agency from where a colleague, Basil Nicholson (creator of the Horlicks "night starvation" advertising strip), joined the *Daily Mirror* as features editor when Guy Bartholomew was beginning to convert it from a genteel servants' hall paper into a rough, radical tabloid.

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MR ALAN HOOPER

Noted dance teacher

Alan Hooper, Director of the Royal Academy of Dancing, died in California on July 12 following an accident. He was 35. He had flown from London to San Francisco during the day to join a group of teachers from the Academy who are conducting a course at Mills College, Oakland, and fell from the floor-length window of a room in the college.

His sudden death is a bitter blow to his friends and colleagues, not only for his personal qualities but because of the high hopes he had raised during his short time in charge of the Academy.

Born at Teignmouth, Devon, Alan Hooper studied dancing at the Royal Ballet School. While still a student he danced in Bournonville's *Napoli divertissement* and Ashton's *The Two Pigeons*, then a year later as Prince in *Coppelia* and the *Bluebird pas de deux*.

The early ability thus revealed seemed likely to be fulfilled when he joined the Royal Ballet's touring company in 1956, and he soon added other leading parts to his repertoire: the Blue Boy in *Les Patineurs*, and a solo in Kenneth Macmillan's *Solitaire*.

In 1970, however, his dancing career was cut short by an injury. He took a course at the Royal Academy of Dancing to qualify as a teacher and soon demonstrated even greater gifts in that sphere than he had shown as a dancer.

His first engagement was at the Hammond School in Chester, where he set up the boys' department. When John Field left his post in charge of the Academy to become director of Festival Ballet, he suggested Hooper (already a RAD examiner) to succeed him, initially in 1979 as Artistic director and, since last year, as Director.

The unprecedentedly youthful appointment proved entirely successful. Hooper, with the enthusiastic support of Dame Margot Fonteyn, the Academy's President, set about reorganising the syllabi. Under his leadership, the Academy, instituted to safeguard the teaching of classical ballet, also turned to preparing a scheme (in association with the Contemporary Dance Trust) for a training programme and examinations in contemporary dance, which is expected to be introduced next year.

Besides his indefatigable activity in Britain, Hooper travelled frequently all over the world as part of his personal commitment to raising the standards of teaching.

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Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 588.2 up 11.2
FT 100 80.61 up 0.61
FT All Shares Datastream's estimate was 436.82 up 1.3
Burgess 18.640
Datastream USA Leaders Index 94.08 up 0.48
New York Dow Jones Average (latest) 1206.33 up 8.51
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index 8884.98 up 1.38
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index 1064.73 up 38.18
Amsterdam Index 145.1 up 1.3
Frankfurt Commerzbank Index 982.40 up 6.6
Sydney A O Index 623.1 up 1.3
Brussels General Index 128.38 down 0.21
Paris C A C Index 125.5
Zurich S K A Index 286.4 down 1.6

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5295 up 5pts
Index 84.7 down 0.2
DM 3.9450 down 0.01
FF 11.8450 down 0.045
Yen 367.50 up 0.5
DOLLAR
Index 125.8 down 0.2
DM 2.5760 down 100pts
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.5285
ECU 0.574191
S&P 20 89.5099

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
Base rates 9½
Finance houses base rate 10½
Discount market loans week fixed 9-9½
3 month interbank 9½
Euro-currency rates:
3 months dollar 10½
3 months DM 5½
3 month FF 14½
US rates:
Bank prime rate 10½
Fed funds 9½
Treasury long bond 91 29 / 32 - 91 1 / 32
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for interest period June 8 to July 5, 1983 inclusive: 9.878 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am \$424.40; pm \$426.25; close \$426.00
New York close \$426.25
Krugersand (per coin): \$438.05-439.50 (\$286-287)
Sovereigns (new): \$99.50-100.50 (\$265-267.75)
*excludes VAT.

TODAY

Interns - Daily Mail and General Trust, Yeoman Investment Trust.
Finals - Caledonian Offshore, Forsyth & Burdon, Brewster, Harisons Malaysia Plc, Berhad, Highgate Optical and Industrial (amd), Kinta Kelas Rubber Estates.
Economic statistics - Tax on price index (June); Retail prices index (June); Usable steel production (June).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Alship Industries, Conference Room, Ronaldswood Airport, Isle of Man (noon).
Capital & Counties, St Andrews House, 40 Broadway, SW1 (noon).
John Beales Associated Companies, Boulevard Works, Radford Boulevard, Nottingham (noon).
Rowlinson, London House, London Road South, Poynton, Stockport (noon).

NOTEBOOK

Pretax profits rose by 16 per cent to £122m in the year ending March 31 at Thorn EMI after strong growth in British video and electrical sales. He shares rose by 37p to 549p.
There was relief in London markets at the failure of the proposed takeover bid for American broking firm Alexander & Alexander Services by Britain's Sedgwick Group. Sedgwick refuses to discuss the deal, while Alexander & Alexander will not say why talks broke down.

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● **UNIT TRUSTS**: June Unit trusts sales totalled £185.6m, a high figure. Already sales for the first half of 1983 equal those for the whole of 1982 which was a record year. Nine funds were launched in June.
● **EEC CALL**: The European Commission yesterday called for a worldwide campaign to fight the booming trade in counterfeit manufactured goods.

British rates should not follow US, says CBI chief

Volcker tightens monetary policy and says interest rates could rise

By Bailey Morris, Washington, and Edward Townsend

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, said yesterday that monetary policy had been tightened in recent weeks and that this could lead to a short-term rise in interest rates. There would not be a big rise.

He emphasized that the Fed had done nothing at its policy meeting this week to alter dramatically the present strong economic recovery.

He told the senate banking committee: "We've been slightly less accommodating in recent weeks to large growth in the money supply than we were earlier, but we've done nothing drastic, nothing inconsistent with continued growth."

In Britain, business leaders told the Government that if US interest rates were increased Britain did not have to follow suit.

Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, said that "with our surplus in current account and given our fiscal and monetary balance we should loosen our traditional link with US rates and not follow their trend completely".

Mr Volcker's statement yesterday came in testimony to the Senate banking committee, which is examining his nomination to a second four-year term as Fed chairman.

Because of the concern over the direction of US monetary policy, Mr Jake Garn, the Republican chairman of the committee, took the unusual step of postponing a vote on Mr Volcker's re-nomination until next week.

Then, Mr Volcker will be reporting to Congress on the Fed's goals for the economy and the conduct of monetary policy in the next 12 months.

Mr Volcker surprised committee members by stating that he did not feel a commitment to serve out his full four-year term if re-nominated as chairman.

There has been widespread speculation that President Reagan had extracted an informal promise from Mr Volcker that as a condition of re-nominating him, Mr Volcker would step down in 1985 after the presidential reelection.

Mr Volcker, in his testimony, said that the biggest dangers to the recovery were the projected



Beckett: "Loosen traditional US link"

large federal deficits, which had put the US economy on a potential collision course which could abort the recovery in a year's time.

Describing the Fed as in a "Catch 22" situation, Mr Volcker said that the faster the recovery proceeded, the closer loomed the "day of conflict", with the putting upward pressure on interest rates.

The job of the Fed during this critical stage in the recovery was to look ahead and take steps to



Volcker: re-nomination postponed by Senate

ensure that the moderate, even conservative, attitudes - spawned by progress in reducing inflation - remained this year and in the years ahead.

He said that this was the reason the Fed had moved in recent weeks to rein in a growth in the turbulent US money supply that had provoked concern in financial markets of a possible resurgence in inflation.

Mr Volcker declined to specify whether the Fed had

decided to raise the discount rate on money loaned to banks.

Fears of a new rise in the discount rate, which has stood at 8.5 per cent for many months, have prompted a rise in interest rates in recent weeks and led to speculation on financial markets of a dramatic rise in rates in the months ahead.

Mr Garn, deferring the re-nomination vote, told Mr Volcker: "Some members of this committee may not want to vote on your confirmation until they have had a chance to discuss with you the current money policy objectives as outlined at your open market committee meeting this week."

During an intense session of questioning, several committee members expressed fears that the next four years could produce an even worse recession.

One influential member of the banking committee told Mr Volcker that conditions were such that he could become "the Herbert Hoover of monetary policy" during his second term, no matter how ably he steered the Fed.

Trafalgar threatens to drop P&O bid

By Wayne Lintott

Mr Nigel Brookes, who said earlier this week that his Trafalgar Group property-investing group would pursue its attempt to take over P&O, said yesterday that he would not go ahead if P&O merged with any part of Town and City Properties.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Brookes said he would not proceed if Mr Jeffrey Sterling, chairman of Town and City and recently made deputy chairman of P&O, were to merge P&O chairman and become Town and City's services division with the shipping company.

He said: "It is not something we would like to see. We certainly would not want it or P&O with it for that matter."

A scenario was floated last week which suggests Mr Sterling being appointed chairman and P&O taking over his services division, worth around £100m. This would bring Mr Sterling's management team to P&O.

Mr Brookes added: "If that projected scenario were just a

financial deal, part of P&O's defensive tactics, then we would obviously try to stop it."

In the meantime, Trafalgar would pursue "with vigour" its representations to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in an attempt to get clearance for the £290m takeover offer.

Mr Oliver Brooks, managing director of P&O, was not prepared to discuss the boardroom power struggle except to say that he would be occupied on a full-time basis, until the end of September, with the company's Monopolies presentation.

Last month, P&O chairman Lord Inchcape, Mr Brooks and two other executive directors were due to retire. Those four positions will have to be filled. Both Mr Brookes and Mr Brooks agreed that it was unlikely that the Monopolies review would be completed within the specified six-months. Both agreed it would take at least nine months.

Brookes interview, page 17

Big surge in private borrowing

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

A big jump in bank lending to the private sector was the main factor behind the surge in money growth last month.

The Bank of England said yesterday that new bank lending totalled £1,570m in the four weeks to mid-June, the highest level since last October, and substantially above the £1,088m in May. The Bank confirmed that all three main money measures are running well above the top of the Government's target band.

In one sense the rise in bank lending is a good sign because

MONEY GROWTH		
	June	Feb-June annual rate
M1	1.7	17.6
M2	1.7	15.8
M3	1.1	17.9
Target band Feb 83 to April 84 at annual rate 7 to 11		
Source: Bank of England		

it reflects industrial recovery. It suggests that companies are borrowing more to finance higher production by rebuilding stocks severely depleted last autumn and winter.

But it also makes the authorities' task of monetary control more difficult, especially when government borrowing is also running on the high side. Last week's announcement of public spending cuts by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, will not be enough to keep money growth in check, City analysts believe.

The public sector contribution to money growth last month was only £100m, because central government borrowing of £1,286m was offset by a respectable £846m of debt sales - gilts and national savings - and by repayment of bank loans of £337m by local authorities and state industries. This bears out government claims that the big increase in its on-lending to companies and nationalised corporations largely reflects a switch from other sources of funds rather than extra public spending.

Distillers profit rises but outlook is poor

By Jeremy Warner

The Distillers Company yesterday unveiled better annual profits than expected, but promptly deflated the stock market's enthusiasm by predicting that this year's profits will be lower, fueling a 12p fall in its share price to 220p.

The Scotch whisky group's pretax profits in the year to the end of last March rose by 13 per cent from £178.2m to £200.8m. The profits would have been even better had not the company departed from normal accounting practice and taken the extraordinary £8.3m cost of its distillery and bottling plant closure programme before tax.

But Mr John Connell, who takes over as chairman of the group, Scotland's largest company, in September, said the first 15 weeks of trading this year indicated that there would be a further decline in the volume of Whisky sales and profits.

The Distillers Company Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £200.8m (£178.2m)
Statutory earnings 36.59 (£37.2p)
Turnover £1127.2m (£1083.9m)
Dividend 13p
Net final dividend 8.5p (11.75p)
Share price 220p down 12p. Yield 5.4%

The strength of the US dollar gave a significant boost to profits from the group's North American market, which accounts for almost 40 per cent of sales.

Although the United States Scotch market has been falling steadily for two years, Distillers' leading standard brands of Dewar's and Johnnie Walker Red Label have been attracting higher sales than the market as a whole.

Latin America, West Africa and Australia have all been poor markets for Scotch and are worsening. The group expects sales to Venezuela this year to more than halve.

IN BRIEF

● **STEEL OUTPUT**: Production of steel by the British Steel Corporation and the private sector averaged 298,700 tonnes a week in the first half of the year, 3.9 per cent below the same period of 1982. The output is expected to rise during the rest of the year to a total of more than 1.5m tonnes against last year's 1.37m tonnes. Production in June averaged 294,900 tonnes a week, 5.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

● **JAPAN MOVE**: Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, has given his ruling Liberal Democratic Party two months to find new ways of boosting imports. The move coincides with Western predictions of \$30bn (£19.6bn) this year.

● **CLUFF LOSS**: Cluff Oil yesterday reported a pretax loss of £2,000 for 1982 compared with a loss of £522,000 the year before. An increased loss on operations of £2.29m (£1.54m) was offset by higher net profits from sale of investments. No dividend will be paid.

● **EUROFERRIES CHIEF**: Mr Ken Siddle has been appointed chairman of European Ferries after the death of Mr Keith Wickenden last weekend. Mr Siddle will also continue as managing director, a post he has held for 12 years.

● **ELM EXPANSION**: Dutton Meditech, a biotechnology company, is the first to try to raise capital direct from the investing public under the Government's new Business Expansion Scheme. Dutton hopes to raise just over £1m by selling half its share capital to individuals, who can buy a minimum of 1,000 shares at 115p each.

Commercial banks believe Brazil will need \$3bn of fresh funds this year and \$5bn next, once agreement has been reached with the IMF. However, bankers are expecting governments and the IMF to provide some of this.

● **Nigeria** has signed a re-financing agreement with 25 international banks, converting \$1.6bn overdue trade debts into a three-year loan.

City Editor's Comment

UK airports on the runway for selloff

It is not surprising that the Government is casting its covetous eye over the British Airports Authority as it studies its privatization options. The authority presented its annual report and accounts yesterday, and it is clear that, unlike its old neighbour British Airways, it is financially healthy enough to take an early path to the private sector.

In contrast to the regulatory and legal complications that have beset the preparation of such issues as Britoil and British Telecom, there need not be too many technical problems either.

Mr Norman Payne, the authority's chairman, said yesterday that he has been given a month to six weeks to tell Mr Tom King, the new Transport Secretary, his views about the shape the issue should take. The authority is naturally keen to see the company sold in its entirety, and will argue that case strongly.

A simple flotation of the whole, lumping together the traffic and duty free sales businesses, has the merits of simplicity and being relatively easy to implement. A flotation could probably be done by next Easter, and raise £400m to £500m of relatively easy money.

The authority has assets of nearly £1bn in the balance sheet, very little debt, and the prospect, despite hefty investment commitments for the second Gatwick terminal and terminal four at Heathrow, of improving profits and cash flow.

Improvement

This year the authority is forecasting an improvement in trading profits from £35m to £37.1m, and its corporate plan (which admittedly hardly carries the authority of Moses' tablets) talks about trading profit of £104.1m by 1987/88.

It is true that a large chunk of the authority's income comes from duty-free sales, and some £15m to £20m of sales would be threatened if moves to eliminate intra-EEC duty free sales succeeded. But that threat seems to be passing, and traffic through airports is improving.

Simplicity

This has plenty of merit. Mr King has been hinting that he might prefer individual sales airport by airport. It seems obvious that a sale of parts would raise more than the sale of the whole.

Imagine, for example, the rush there would be, even from the grumpiest air travellers, for shares in Heathrow as a separate company, unencumbered by Prestwick and the other problem airports in Scotland.

But selling off the prime sites first would leave problems with the rump, not to mention such interesting subsequent questions as who would build and pay for Stansted (if the development is approved).

Second quarter passenger traffic is up by 3 per cent (against 1 per cent for 1982-83 as a whole), and the authority is expecting the annual increase to emerge at 2.5 per cent.

The end of the landing fees controversy with the airlines - which held up all previous effort to privatize the authority - must rank as one of the happier strokes of fortune to have greeted Mr Lawson, the Chancellor, when not all has gone his way so far.

Imperial up 20pc in first half

By Philip Robinson

Imperial Group, the tobacco and drinks giant, yesterday reported a 20 per cent profit for the six months to last April as part of its fight back to recovery.

Asset sale, cost savings and lower interest rates accounted for much of the rise. Analysts suggested that cigarette markets remained flat but figures from tobacco rose because overheads came down. The contribution there went up from £467m to £543m.

Imperial made group profits of £79.1m against £65.8m last time on sales down from £2.4bn

Imperial Group
Half-year to 30.4.83
Pretax profit £79.1m (£65.8m)
Statutory earnings 7.7p (tully diluted) (7.0p)
Turnover £2,126m (£2,437m)
Net interim dividend 2.75p (2.75p)
Share Yield
Dividend

to £2.1bn. The group benefited from a drop in interest charges from £22.6m to £14.5m. But Imperial has decided against increasing the half-time dividend. That remains at 2.75p a share costing £19.9m. Last year the figure has to be met largely from reserves. This year it is covered almost three times

by the £43m profit attributable to shareholders. Analysts are looking for an increase in the final dividend to lift the year's total, and keep the shares attractive to investors looking for income.

Yesterday, the shares touched 122p before easing to close a penny firmer at 119p. Imperial says profits for the full year should beat inflation. Guesses for that range between 5 and 7 per cent which would translate for Imperial as a pretax profit of £166m for the 12 months to the end of October. Analysts are looking for about £179m.

Seafirst Corporation

has sold to

The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc

its interest in

Seattle-First National Bank (Switzerland) Zurich

which has now been renamed

Williams & Glyn's Bank A.G.

The undersigned acted as financial advisors to Seafirst Corporation.

The First Boston Corporation

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

July 14, 1983

WALL STREET

Sharp rise in share prices

New York (Reuters) - Wall Street stock prices rose sharply yesterday as investors awaited the outcome of testimony from Mr Paul Volcker, the Federal Reserve Board chairman at his Senate confirmation hearing.

The Dow Jones industrial average was 6.21 points higher at 1204.03 and advancing issues were ahead of declines by about five to three.

Southern Company was the most active issue, unchanged at 16. American Telephone & Telegraph was up by ½ to 63. Car stocks were strong after Wednesday's report of a 42 per cent increase in sales this month.

General Motors was up ¼ to 71½, for 1½ to 57 and Chrysler 1½ to 32½.

IBM, a Dow Jones average component, was up 1½ to 122½, the third most active NYSE-listed issue.

Several analysts report quarterly earnings reports of America's largest corporations must match government data showing a vigorous economic recovery for the market to continue its long rally.

The NYSE index rose 0.76 to 96.66 and the price of an average share rose 29 cents.

Volume was 26,210 million shares, up from 17,780 million the previous day.

Florida adopts unitary tax

By Michael Prest

Florida as become the twelfth American state to introduce unitary on companies. The move, which coincides with the dispatch of a protest letter from Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, to Washington, is bound to intensify the dispute over this type of taxation.

The Florida legislation voted on Tuesday to adopt unitary taxation, also known as worldwide combined reporting, its decision comes only a fortnight after the Supreme Court upheld the right of states to adopt unitary taxation, and is

sure to increase fears that other states may follow suit.

Under unitary taxation a government taxes a company or business within its jurisdiction on the percentage its operations represent of the worldwide profits, turnover, payroll or assets of the group of which that business is part, instead of charging it simply on the profits made in the state or country, as is usual.

British and other foreign companies with operations in the US believe that much higher tax bills could result.

Deal with IMF looks closer

Brazil accepts more austerity

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

A further round of austerity measures announced by the Brazilian government has raised hopes that it can reach early agreement with the International Monetary Fund, averting a crisis over the country's \$90bn (\$59bn) debts.

In response to growing pressure from the IMF and the Bank for International Settlements, the Brazilians have taken steps towards de-indexing their economy - one of the key sticking points with the IMF.

Inflation index rates for rents, mortgages and most wages are being cut to 80 per cent of the rate of inflation. Most wages were previously raised at least in line with inflation.

Brazil has already removed some big price rises on petrol and wheat last month from the inflation index, prompting a round of strikes in the country where inflation was running at 127 per cent in June.

Mr Eduardo Weisner head of the IMF term in Brazil said on Tuesday that negotiations were going very well, and in Washington yesterday, Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board said he was optimistic about the situation.

Mrs Thatcher told the Commons there was hope that negotiations would be completed today.

Industrial notebook

Cars: patriotism is not enough

When it comes to perks - and it often does in a highly taxed society such as this - among the most popular is the company car. Despite attracting the attention of the Inland Revenue, they have continued to proliferate.

With the company-owned car accounting for probably 70 per cent of the new car market, the industry - ever sensitive to the questions and always ready to bash the Japanese in particular - has consistently maintained that it is a segment dominated by domestic producers. British companies prefer to buy British cars, it is said.

The truth, however, is that the import penetration of the company fleet is much higher than the industry, or the Government for that matter, will admit. There are simply not enough British-made cars available.

The latest to fall into the trap of believing that patriotism is the saviour of the motor industry is the British Institute of Management which in its otherwise admirable annual survey of business cars published this week says: "Despite ever increasing foreign competition, British car manufacturers continue to dominate the company car market. This market is vital for the well-being of the British motor industry."

It adds, in parenthesis and somewhat lamely, that "British" refers to BL, Ford, Talbot and Vauxhall "even though some models are assembled elsewhere in Europe".

The Institute must realize that this is a gross understatement. Look, for example, at Ford the market leader, and the proportion of its cars that are sold in Britain but made elsewhere. In the first six months of this year, the American company sold 278,962 cars in Britain, of which 78,737 came from West Germany, 30,333 from Belgium and 17,172 from Spain.

These three countries built more than 45 per cent of the Ford cars sold in Britain, while British factories made 145,470 cars for sale domestically, a share of 52 per cent.

It is possible and understandable for a private car buyer to scorn a Ford with an "As-

sembled in West Germany" label in favour of what seems to be an identical, but British-made, model.

A company buyer, wanting 20 or 200 cars and instructed to buy British, is not similarly constrained; one Escort looks like another and who cares as long as the car park is not full of Renaults, Audis, or Toyotas?

Vauxhall, whose Cavalier has taken the market, and the company sector, by storm, is another favourite among the pinguistic fleet buyers. But the half-year sales figure for British-built Vauxhalls is only 64,324, compared with 33,307 imported from West Germany and 20,593 from Belgium.

Of the 130,652 General Motors cars sold in Britain in the six months, half were imported, including German and Belgian Opels, and it is a fair bet that most joined company fleets.

The total number of imports from Ford and GM European factories in the six months was 264,144, well over half the two companies' total British sales. This compares with a total BL sales figure of 166,705 on the home market which includes the Metro, a non-company car.

The conclusion must be that the "free car" market is dominated by imports, whatever the declared buying policies of the big company purchasers.

American multinationals stress that their plants are in the European Community, a single trading block, where there is free passage of goods. The enormous European price differentials for cars undermine that argument and the success of the Belgium factory does little to create or safeguard jobs on Merseyside.

Which brings us back neatly to the Japanese. Nissan should now make up its mind about its proposed car manufacturing plant for Britain, a project which could create 5,000 direct jobs and on which it has dithered for too long.

When the first British-built Datsuns leave the assembly lines it will be interesting to note how many are bought by patriotic British companies to replace German Fords or Belgian Vauxhalls.

Edward Townsend

Trafalgar House still intends to pursue its takeover bid for P&O, despite the Monopolies Commission referral. Wayne Lintott asked Trafalgar's chairman about his present thinking

Why Nigel Brookes stops laughing



Brookes: he even laughs at the troubles of the QE2 (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

Mr Nigel Brookes, the 48-year-old chairman of Trafalgar House, the property-to-shipping conglomerate, laughs a lot. He even laughs at the present troubles of his 15-year-old flagship, Cunard's QE2.

Turbine problems - as a troopship she steamed the 13,000 miles to the Falklands at her full 23 knots - have lost Cunard £3.5m in revenue already but the liner will be back in service at the end of the month.

"Whenever anything goes wrong with her, and that is at least once a year, it costs a million minimum. It does not matter what it is. It always costs at least a million."

What took the smile from his face was the prospect of Mr Jeffrey Sterling becoming chairman of P & O and bringing a large chunk of his Town and City property company with him. The scenario was floated in the City last week.

"It is not something we would like to see," Mr Brookes said firmly. "P & O buying Town and City's service division. We would certainly not want it or P & O with it for that matter."

Mr Brookes said that he intends seeking undertakings that P & O does not acquire any Town and City assets. This may be difficult.

The Office of Fair Trading said yesterday that there was no rule to prevent P & O acquiring

Town and City assets or for that matter any other company. "Such an action," an OFT official said, "would be treated as a totally separate proposition to the one currently being studied by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission."

Mr Sterling, chairman of Town and City, was made non-executive deputy-chairman of P & O two weeks ago, and has made clear his availability for the chairmanship, also a non-executive position. The present chairman, Lord Inchcape, and the managing director, Mr Oliver Brooks, were due to retire last month but stayed on

to fight off Mr Brookes £290m takeover bid.

A P & O boardroom reshuffle could take place as early as September and a power play is in progress over the appointments to the executive director positions. It is known that Mr Sterling would like to bring his Town and City management team with him. The present incumbent, Mr Brooks, has his own people in mind to replace him when he steps down to take on a non-executive role.

Mr Sterling, said Mr Brookes, knows nothing about shipping, which is a considerable part of P & O's business.

"If the Town and City scenario is just a financial deal, part of P & O's defensive tactics, then we would obviously try and stop it."

When Mr Brookes met Lord Inchcape and Mr Brooks for 20 minutes last May, to discuss the takeover, the atmosphere was cordial.

"I think," said Mr Brooks, "that if pressed Mr Brookes would feel that Trafalgar is the best bet, subject to terms."

I took Mr Brookes on his word and pressed Mr Brooks for his feelings.

"Absolutely not," responded Mr Brooks. "There is no

rationale to the merger at all. Over a very large area, both businesses are different and the companies are run totally differently."

He was obviously relishing ending his career on the bridge of the P & O ship repelling boarders.

The men agreed that the Monopolies review would take longer than the six months allocated. They agreed nine months or more, which obviously suits P & O but makes it still vulnerable to other predators, should Trafalgar fail.

The charges levelled against Trafalgar during the struggle do not disturb Mr Brookes one iota.

On foreign registration of ships, his answer is that P & O has eight ships registered abroad, Cunard only three. "And under our Bahamian registration it is written into the articles (which he produced) that in an emergency the Government can requisition the ships."

There is absolutely no question that Cunard ships will be available to the Government in an emergency. Cunard employs far more British seamen and on all such chauvinistic fronts Cunard comes out looking far better than P & O.

Mr Brookes feels that, taking a world rather than a purely parochial view, the merger holds significant benefits for the country, particularly in domi-

nating the top and middle ends of the passenger business (The Russians are successfully grabbing the cheaper end).

P & O's order of the Royal Princess - to compete with the QE2 - would also give Trafalgar some very substantial tax benefits at a time when the passenger business is showing a significant upturn.

No coincidence, perhaps, for a man well respected for his acumen. Which led the conversation to his decision not to buy a larger P & O stake in the market than the seven per cent Trafalgar already holds (under P & O's Royal Charter it is exempt from disclosure provisions of 1981 companies act).

"There are many millions of shares held in arbitrage positions, particularly by Americans. If another big game hits town or the delay goes on too long for their comfort and they start to unload, then we may decide to move in at that time," Mr Brookes said, back to laughing again.

In 1963 Mr Brookes, only 28, was a director at Trafalgar when it turned over some £5m a year. By 1968 he was deputy chairman and his own personal wealth was estimated at around £5m.

Now he heads an empire which includes Cunard, Trollope and Colls and a large container operation. All of which turns over more than £1,000m a year.

"The BAA's profit and investment record remains second to none."

The following are extracts from the Chairman, Norman Payne's, introduction to the British Airports Authority Annual Report and Accounts for 1982/83.

Despite the prolonged recession affecting the United Kingdom and world economies, passenger traffic at the BAA's seven airports increased by 1.0 per cent during the fiscal year 1982/83 to 43.4 million.

TRAFFIC

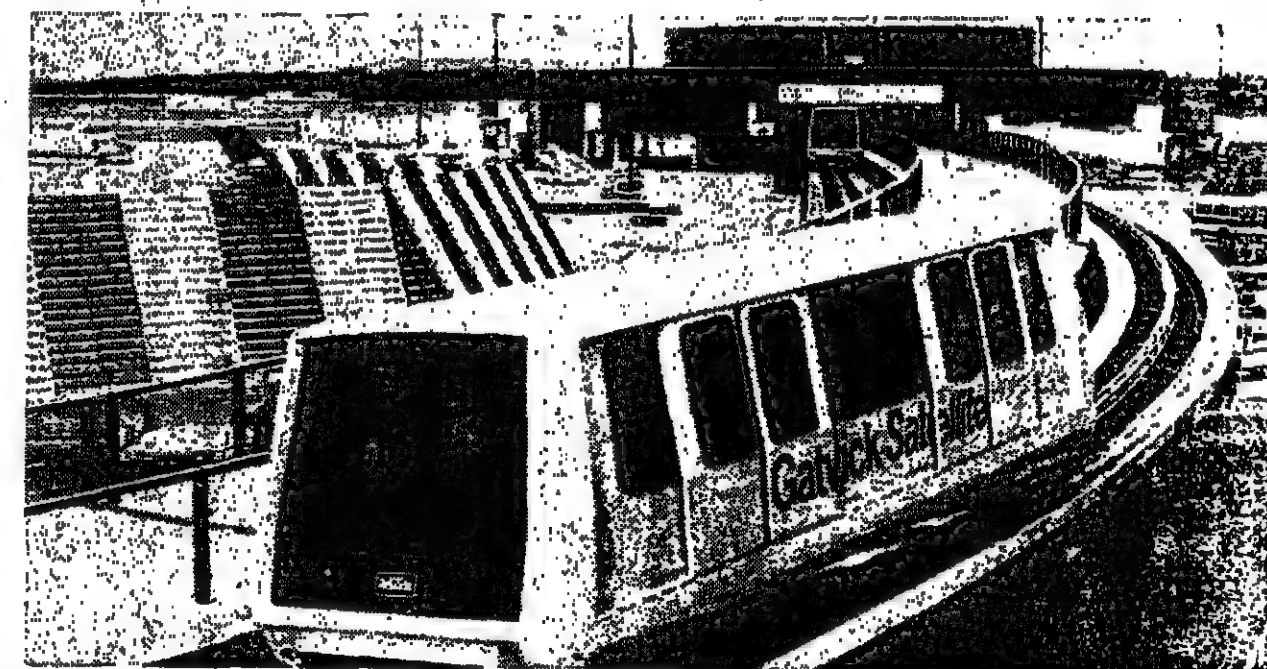
The continued relative strength of the pound during the key early part of the financial year helped the outbound holiday market while exerting a braking effect on inbound tourism. In addition, a slow-down in trade and business activity generally explains much of the contrast between the results of the various airports. Heathrow, for example, again lost ground to Gatwick because of its greater business and foreign tourist components. Scottish Airports showed greater percentage growth than the South East group because of the buoyant domestic sector, partly due to the introduction of a new carrier on the main trunk routes. Continued growth in offshore oil-related traffic at Aberdeen and a rapid rise in charter traffic also contributed significantly to the Scottish result.

A 4.2 per cent increase in air transport movements to 559,000 recovered the traffic lost through air traffic control disputes during the previous year. Cargo tonnage was down again by 3.2 per cent to 599,000 tonnes, although there were signs towards the end of the year that the slide was being arrested.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

The three-year period for the achievement of performance targets, agreed with the Government in February 1980, ended in the financial year under review. A 5.0 per cent return on average net assets over the period was below the target by 1.0 per cent. We came close to achieving the productivity target but increases in external costs, beyond the BAA's control, severely affected the cost reduction outcome. Negotiations for new targets are now in hand.

Profit transferred to reserves of £21 million was £1.4 million (6.2 per cent) down on the previous year. The drop in current cost operating profit of £8.3 million reflects the landing fee freeze throughout the year although this was minimised by an increase in commercial income of 12.0 per cent. While our trading profit (of £35.0 million) decreased for only the third time in the Authority's 17 year history, capital investment at £98.3 million - equivalent to more than one third of total income - represents an 81 per cent increase on the 1979/80 position. The



Gatwick's new Saverite is linked to the main terminal building by a Rapid Transit System - the first of its kind in Europe

BAA's profit and investment record remains second to none.

THE AIRPORTS

The Government decision to grant planning permission for the second terminal at Gatwick, together with good progress on the Terminal 4 development at Heathrow, effectively ensures the provision of airport capacity in the South East for the remainder of this decade. The Public Inquiry into the location of additional terminal capacity for the London area in the 1990s is now nearly complete. A decision on this development will be needed in 1984 to ensure that the strong underlying trend of long term growth in air transport demand can be met. The BAA responded to the recommendations of the National Economic Development Office Air Cargo Com-

mittee report - that it should act as the co-ordination body for the development of London as a cargo gateway - by setting up a task force to promote air cargo at its South East airports.

AIRPORT USERS

The development of closer consultation with air transport users of the BAA's airports was consolidated following the amicable settlement of the litigation being pursued by certain airlines at Heathrow. Both sides have now gained a better understanding of each others' position and arrangements as to the future have been made to maintain this through improved consultation.

The work of the Consultative Committees at each of the seven airports plays a vital part in the BAA's contact with those who use our airports, are affected by their operation or who work in them.

CONCLUSION

The slight downturn in the BAA's performance compared with 1981/82 reflects the continued economic recession and the contribution made by the Authority to the air transport industry through the freezing of charges. At the end of the year the first firm signs of growth in traffic were apparent and the Board, management, and staff of the Authority are ready to meet the upturn with improved performance and service to our customers.

British
Airports

UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES - U.B.A.F.

US\$65,000,000 Floating Rate Notes 1980-1990

In accordance with the conditions of the Notes notice is hereby given that for the six-month period 12th July, 1983 to 12 January, 1984 (184 days) the Notes will carry an interest rate of 10 1/4% p.a.

Relevant interest payments will be as follows:
Notes of \$1,000 US\$54.94

CREDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg
Fiscal Agent

PRIVREDNA BANKA ZAGREB

FLOATING RATE NOTES
DUE 1986

In accordance with the conditions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six-month period June 24th, 1983 to December 28th 1983 (187 days) the Notes will carry an interest rate of 11 1/4% p.a.

Notes of US\$1,000 US\$57.46 per coupon

CREDIT LYONNAIS (London Branch)
Agent Bank

HASLEMERE ESTATES

Report and Accounts
Year ended 31st March, 1983

David M. Fickford, FRICS, in his first Statement as Chairman, reports: "I am happy to say that the Company has continued a very encouraging programme of expansion and the developments in hand will put us in a strong position for growth in the future."

Net Rental Revenue up 11.4% to £14.8m.

Pre-tax Profit up 16.6% to £7.1m.

Dividends increased by 14.5%.

4 Carfax Place, London W1Y 5AE.

Profits up at Crown House

By Jeremy Warner

Crown House
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £3.83m (£2.56m)
Stated earnings 10.8p (5.1p)
Turnover £184.12m (£145.48m)
Net final dividend 3.5p making 5.75p (5.25p)
Share price 82p up 11p. Yield 8.2%

A big recovery in profits was unveiled yesterday by Crown House, the engineering to Denby tableware group.

Pretax profits in the year ending last March rose by nearly half from £2.56m to £3.83m on sales up a quarter to £184.12m. But they are still well below the £4.55m the group reported for the year to March 1980.

Improved figures in electrical and mechanical services were offset to some extent by costs incurred in reorganization of production at Denby Tableware which slumped into the red last year.

The company expects further progress in electrical and mechanical services, especially in overseas markets.

Sugar suppliers shun Morocco

By Michael Prest

Morocco has been ostracized by the leading international sugar traders who are refusing supplies to the country while an arbitration award against it is not honoured. But there is no immediate danger of Morocco running out of sugar.

The Moroccan National Office of Tea and Sugar has not paid £10.6m, plus interest at 18.5 per cent a year, to Philippine Sugar Trading (London), the British office of a Philippines government company.

The Council of the Sugar Association of London, acting as arbitrator, found in April last year that Morocco had refused in April 1981 to take delivery of three cargoes totalling 33,000 tonnes of sugar.

The sugar was part of a 100,000-tonne contract agreed in May 1980. The office argued force majeure, claiming that it had been instructed by the Moroccan Government not to take delivery. The argument was rejected by the arbitrators. Court appeals in both Britain and Morocco also failed.

Sugar trade sources say that the real problem was that by the

delivery date sugar prices had fallen well below those contracted. The first cargo, for example, had been contracted at \$890 a tonne while the market price fell to \$564; prices for the other cargoes fell to \$490 from a contracted price of \$810.

Morocco consumes about 670,000 tonnes of sugar a year, of which a bit less than half is imported. Traders in London, Paris and New York have refused to accept new business since it became clear that the arbitration award was not being honoured. Because Morocco buys a long time ahead, some outstanding contracts have still to be delivered. The last such contract was signed in September 1982 for delivery in April 1984.

These shipments could be stretched out and Morocco's own crop is available between April and September. But the traders, who dominate the business, have closed ranks against agreeing to new contracts. At the end of last week there were no offers from anywhere in the world in reply to Moroccan tender for 14,000 tonnes.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Hastemore record: Hastemore Estates, the London-based property group, reports record profits for the year to March 31. Profit before tax rose from £8.7m to £7.08m - the first time they have passed £7m.

However, profit after tax was down from £5.24m to £4.88m because of heavier taxation. The year 1981-82 was the last year to benefit from Advanced Corporation Tax brought forward from previous years which cut the tax charge for 1981-82 by £1.4m.

Rental revenue expanded from £13.33m to £14.84m. Earnings per share, on a net basis, are down from 18.06p to 16.75p, but on a nil basis are up from 14.48p to 16.75p.

The total net dividend a share is being raised from 6.5p to 7.5p. At the year-end, the net asset value of the company's shares - on a diluted basis - was £5.78, compared with £5.63 a year earlier.

Danese Investment Trust
Year to 31.5.83
Pretax revenue, £539,000 (£556,000)
Stated earnings (on income taxes), £250,000 (£260,000)
Net dividend, 4.0p (4.0p)

Munford & White
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profits, £452,000 (£418,000)
Stated earnings, 8.4p (5.5p)
Turnover, £2.11m (£1.44m)
Net dividend, 1.0p as forecast in prospectus

Moorside Trust
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax revenue, £524,000 (£418,000)
Stated earnings, 1.82p (1.31p)
Net interim dividend, 1.0p (1.0p)

Parmer Securities
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit, £99,000 (£91,000)
Stated earnings, 30.2p (25.2p)
Turnover, £240,000 (£222,000)
Net dividend, 5.0p (nil)

McMullen & Sons
Half-year to 26.3.83
Pretax profit, £1.18m (£1.26m)
Turnover, £9.44m (£8.61m)

Espley-Tyas Property Group
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £1.3m (£1.2m)
Stated earnings, 5.36p (6.21p)
Turnover, £28.79m (£23.15m)
Net interim dividend, 1.65p (1.5p)

Bromsgrove Casting & Machining
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £140,000 (£172,000)
Turnover, £4.08m (£3.82m)
Net dividend, 2.25p (2.25p)

Greycoat City Offices
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £1.82m (£810,000)
Stated earnings, 5.7p (3.4p)
Net dividend, 1.15p (1.0p)

Voeger
Half-year to 30.4.83
Pretax profit, £752,000 (£898,000)
Stated earnings, 11.5p (10.5p)
Turnover, £14.84m (£15.4m)
Net interim dividend, 2.0p (2.0p)

A-R Television (member of the B.E.T. Group; results incorporate A-R TV's associate, Thames Television)
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £7.68m (£8.04m)
Net dividend, 48.22p (49.59p)

Philip Harris (Holdings)
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £487,000 (£679,000)
Stated earnings, 11.03p (10.35p)
Turnover, £21.26m (£18.32m)
Net dividend, 5.75p (5.5p)

George Dew
Half-year to 1.5.83
Pretax profit, £878,000 (£910,000)
Stated earnings, 5.4p (5.7p)
Turnover, £13.29m (£13.83m)
Net interim dividend, 2.3p (2.3p)

Jones, Stroud (Holdings)
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £2.73m (£2.8m)
Stated earnings, 20.23p (18.05p)
Turnover, £30.56m (£29.27m)
Net dividend, 9.0p (5.2p)

Ladies Pride
Half-year to 31.5.83
Pretax profit, £74,000 (£165,000)
Stated earnings, 0.52 (1.0p)
Turnover, £3.1m (£3.38m)
Net interim dividend, 0.5p (1.4p)

Imperial Group INTERIM REPORT 1983

When comparing the operational activities of one half year against another, the most meaningful basis is to consider those businesses which formed part of the Group in both periods and to exclude companies which have been sold during or since the earlier period. The details in respect of sales and trading surplus indicate that position. So as to give the total picture, the effect is also shown on the first half of 1982 of the aggregate performance of those companies which were sold during that year, mainly in poultry, eggs and plastics.

On this basis of comparison, Group trading surplus improved by 1.2% over the first half of last year. Borrowings were less as a consequence of the proceeds of the disposals. This factor, together with lower interest rates, resulted in much reduced interest charges.

Group profit before tax, at £79.1 million, and the corresponding earnings per share, were both 20% better than the levels of the first half of last year.

The greater profitability, combined with a higher effective rate of tax, led to the increased tax charge.

The charge for extraordinary items, which was considerably less than in 1982, related mainly to the revised terms of the sale of the Group's poultry and egg operations (details of which were announced last

April), and also included some rationalisation in the Howard Johnson Division.

In the view of the Board, this is a satisfactory outcome overall in a period in which the two major countries in which the Group operates, the U.K. and the U.S.A., were still in difficult economic climates, with selling prices and volumes remaining under pressure.

Given the start made in the first six months and in the absence of abnormal conditions which cannot currently be foreseen, it is now expected that the percentage increase in Group pre-tax profits for the year as a whole will be ahead of inflation. That outcome will be a further step towards the objective of re-positioning the Group on the path of sustained growth which began in the second half of 1981.

The Directors have decided to declare an interim dividend at the same rate as that of last year, namely 2.75p per share. This will absorb £19.9 million (1982 £19.8 million). Warrants will be dated 1st November 1983 and will be posted to those shareholders who are registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 3rd October, 1983.

By order of the Board
Peter M. Davies
Group Secretary

14th July, 1983.

£ million	Group Results (Unaudited)		
	Half-year to 30th April 1983	1982	% Change on 1982
External Sales			
Tobacco	1,203.1	1,232.1	
Brewing and Leisure	419.3	394.9	
Food	301.4	286.2	
Howard Johnson	220.9	177.0	
Other activities	12.0	13.8	
	2,156.7	2,104.0	+ 2.4%
Disposed businesses			
Intra Group Sales	(30.3)	(26.0)	
	2,126.4	2,437.1	
Trading Surplus			
Tobacco	54.3	46.7	
Brewing and Leisure	28.1	26.5	
Food	10.4	9.9	
Howard Johnson	(0.5)	(0.5)	
Other activities	0.3	0.1	
	92.6	82.7	+ 12%
Disposed businesses			
	—	5.0	
	92.6	87.7	
Share of Associates' Profits	1.0	0.7	
Interest net of Investment Income	(14.5)	(22.6)	
Profit before taxation	79.1	65.8	+ 20%
Taxation	(23.2)	(15.3)	
Profit after taxation	55.9	50.5	+ 11%
Minority interests	(0.1)	(0.1)	
	55.8	50.4	
Extraordinary items	(13.8)	(66.6)	
Profit/(Deficit) attributable to Shareholders	42.0	(16.2)	
Earnings per share			
— before taxation	10.9p	9.1p	+ 20%
— after taxation	7.7p	7.0p	+ 10%

Notes:

1. Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the following:

- (a) the disposal of businesses in Divisions in 1982;
- (b) the effective tax rate applicable to the whole of 1982.

2. In the first half of 1982 cigarette sales were inflated by heavy trade ordering which was prolonged until the middle of April when the Chancellor's March Budget increases were implemented. Some of these sales would normally have

been made in the second half of the year and it was concluded that a fairer view would be given of the profit pattern over the two halves of 1982 by transferring to the second half-year an amount of £10 million to reflect the effect of this pattern of sales. In 1983 manufacturers did not delay increasing prices following the Chancellor's Budget and consequently trade stocks at 30th April, 1983 were significantly lower than at the previous year. No adjustment to profits is therefore appropriate at this half-year stage.

3. The current cost profit before taxation was £40 million (1982 £38 million) after allowing for a gearing adjustment of £7 million (1982 £10 million).

Imperial Group plc, Imperial House, 1 Grosvenor Place, London, SW1X 7HB

Boardroom shuffle at STC

Standard Telephones and Cables: Mr John Cottrell is to be managing director of STC Telecommunications, he relinquishes the post of managing director of STC Communications International, but remains a director and continues to sit on the boards of Standard Telecommunications Laboratories and IAL. STC Telecommunications will be enlarged to include STC's Cable products Division and Defence Systems Division both were previously part of STC Communications International. Mr James Utterton, deputy chairman and managing director of IAL, replaces Mr Cottrell as managing director of STC Communications International. He also

APPOINTMENTS

takes over the chair of IAL from Sir Kenneth Corfield, chairman and chief executive of Standard Telephones and Cables.

Segas: Mr Simon Kirk has been appointed director of marketing.

Mobil Oil: Mr Alastair Lang has been elected to the board.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co: Messrs R.J.W. Henderson, P.A. Leonard and W.M. Samuel have been appointed assistant directors.

SelectTV Communications: Consultants: Mr Alan Morris has become managing director.

Woods of Colchester: Mr David Priest is the new managing director.

Warner Home Video, WEA Europe: Mr Byrnes has been promoted to vice president. He is currently managing director of Warner Home Video in the United Kingdom.

Shaw Carpets: Mr Leslie Silver has been appointed a non-executive director.

Premier Consolidated Oilfields: Dr Mauro Beltrandi has been appointed consultant for Italian operations and International Exploration. Dr Beltrandi was previously regional vice president of exploration for Gulf Oil Exploration and Production Company.

Espley-Tyas

Interim Report

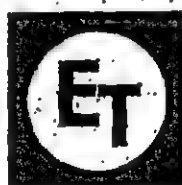
Half year to 31st March (unaudited)	1983	1982
	£000	£000
Turnover	28,795	23,159
Profit before taxation	1,300	1,201
Profit before extraordinary items	1,131	720
Net dividend per share	1.65p	1.50p

Salient points from the Statement by Mr. R.A. Shuck, Chairman and Chief Executive

- * Group's performance satisfactory - further progress forecast...
- * Increased interim dividend - up 10%...
- * Howard Tenens acquisition successfully completed - disposals to date £3m...
- * Good progress in property lettings including major pre-let in Brussels to 3M Corporation...
- * Housing division - advance continues...
- * Construction order book at all time high - emphasis remains on design and build projects...
- * US merger achieved - public offering of new shares planned for Autumn '83...

Copies of the Interim Report containing financial reports and Chairman's Statement in full are available from - J. M. O'Connor, Esq., Espley-Tyas Property Group plc, Elizabeth House, Westbourne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3TR.

Espley-Tyas Property Group plc



Crown House 1983. Conditions for growth restored Pre-tax profit up 50%

Illustrated here is a part of the priceless collection of plants in Decimus Burton's elegant Temperate House at Kew Gardens, where Crown House Engineering provided the electrical, heating and air conditioning services necessary to ensure that these plants can continue to thrive in an environment favouring healthy growth - one out of over 1,000 contracts in the U.K. completed during the year to 31st March 1983.

Crown House Engineering provides the full range of engineering services for industrial and commercial developments in the United Kingdom and throughout the free world.

Crown House Engineering is a member of the Crown House group which is comprised principally of two divisions (1) engineering contractors and merchants, and (2) tableware manufacturers and merchants. The group's business is carried on under the following trade names -

Crown House Engineering • Furse • Best and May
Dema Glass • Thomas Webb • Edinburgh Crystal • Denby

These divisions operate in areas of business with growth potential as noted in the Chairman's annual statement:-

"The engineering services and tableware products provided by the group are likely to be the subject of growing demand as the years go by."

For a copy of the Annual Report, write to, or telephone, Norman Vigor at Crown House plc, 2 Lygon Place, London SW1W 0JT. Telephone 01-730 9287, Telex 918602.

1983 and 1982 results compared

Years ending 31st March	1983	1982	Increase
	£ millions		
Turnover	184.1	148.5	24%
Pre-tax profit	3.8	2.5	50%
Net Assets	21.2	19.6	8%
Return on capital employed	18%	13%	38%
Ordinary dividend	5.75p	5.25p	9½%
Earnings per share	10.8p	5.1p	112%



Crown House
You may not see us, but we're there.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE		SUGAR	
Unofficial prices		Unofficial prices	
Official turnover figures		Official turnover figures	
Prices in pounds per metric ton		Prices in pounds per metric ton	
Silver in ounce per ounce		Silver in ounce per ounce	
Bullion in £1000		Bullion in £1000	
COPPER HIGH GRADE		COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Three months	114.00-115.00	Three months	14.00-14.10
One month	113.50-114.00	One month	13.90-14.00
STANDARD CATHODES		STANDARD CATHODES	
Three months	107.00-108.00	Three months	10.00-10.10
One month	106.50-107.00	One month	9.90-10.00
ANTIMONY		ANTIMONY	
Three months	86.00-87.00	Three months	8.00-8.10
One month	85.50-86.00	One month	7.90-8.00
TIN HIGH GRADE		TIN HIGH GRADE	
Three months	86.00-87.00	Three months	8.00-8.10
One month	85.50-86.00	One month	7.90-8.00
LEAD		LEAD	
Three months	261.00-262.00	Three months	26.00-26.10
One month	260.50-261.00	One month	25.90-26.00
ZINC		ZINC	
Three months	471.00-472.00	Three months	47.00-47.10
One month	470.50-471.00	One month	46.90-47.00
NICKEL		NICKEL	
Three months	801.00-802.00	Three months	80.00-80.10
One month	799.50-800.00	One month	79.90-80.00
ALUMINIUM		ALUMINIUM	
Three months	993.00-994.00	Three months	99.00-99.10
One month	992.50-993.00	One month	98.90-99.00
COBALT		COBALT	
Three months	317.00-318.00	Three months	31.00-31.10
One month	316.50-317.00	One month	31.00-31.10
LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET		LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET	
In US \$ per oz.		In US \$ per oz.	
Aug	425.00-426.00	Aug	425.00-426.00
Sep	424.00-425.00	Sep	424.00-425.00
Oct	423.00-424.00	Oct	423.00-424.00
Nov	422.00-423.00	Nov	422.00-423.00
Dec	421.00-422.00	Dec	421.00-422.00
Jan	420.00-421.00	Jan	420.00-421.00
Feb	419.00-420.00	Feb	419.00-420.00
Mar	418.00-419.00	Mar	418.00-419.00
Apr	417.00-418.00	Apr	417.00-418.00
May	416.00-417.00	May	416.00-417.00
June	415.00-416.00	June	415.00-416.00
Tone: Slightly easier.		Tone: Slightly easier.	
LONDON COMMODITY PRICES		LONDON COMMODITY PRICES	
Rubber in £ per ton		Rubber in £ per ton	
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per cwt		Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per cwt	
Gas-oil in US per metric ton		Gas-oil in US per metric ton	
RUBBER		RUBBER	
Aug	800.00-801.00	Aug	800.00-801.00
Sep	799.00-800.00	Sep	799.00-800.00
Oct	798.00-799.00	Oct	798.00-799.00
Nov	797.00-798.00	Nov	797.00-798.00
Dec	796.00-797.00	Dec	796.00-797.00
Jan	795.00-796.00	Jan	795.00-796.00
Feb	794.00-795.00	Feb	794.00-795.00
Mar	793.00-794.00	Mar	793.00-794.00
Apr	792.00-793.00	Apr	792.00-793.00
May	791.00-792.00	May	791.00-792.00
June	790.00-791.00	June	790.00-791.00
Tone: Very quiet.		Tone: Very quiet.	

Thorn profits up 16pc on shoppers' spree



Thorn EMI Year to 31.3.83. Pretax profit £122m (£105m). Stated earnings 35.4p (37.9p). Turnover £271.5m (£243.5m). Net final dividend 11.7p, making 15.75p (14.825p). Share price 549p up 37p. Yield 4.09%.

Thorn EMI is back on a recovery course after the problems of the past year. Yesterday the shares were rising high at 549p, against a low of 380p last September, as analysts upgraded their profits forecasts for the current year.

The reason for the excitement was the publication of figures for the year ending March 31 showing a 16 per cent rise in pretax profits to £122m.

Turnover was up by 11 per cent to £271.5m, helped by a boom in consumer demand for electrical goods, after the relaxation of hire purchase controls and interest rates.

A strong performance from the British businesses, where profits grew by 48 per cent was enough to overcome the problems in overseas markets, particularly the US, where profits slumped by 37 per cent. But both domestic and overseas figures contain anomalies.

In Britain the easing of hire purchase restrictions was cited as the reason for booming sales of video recorders. Thorn is making these at the rate of 30,000 a month, soon to rise to 40,000 a month, to give the company one third of the British market.

Sales of electrical appliances also grew with the trend, and there was a turnaround in the lighting division.

In North America, the problems of recession were coupled with the difficulty of matching the previous year's exceptional figures from the music business. Demand for Beatles products, in particular, fell after strong sales the previous year on the death of John Lennon.

An extraordinary charge of £25.6m is included to cover the £20m cost of mothballing the Thorn EMI videodisc plant in West Germany. The company still sees a market for the discs, but only when the video recorder boom falls away.

The balance of £5.6m has been set aside to cover the costs of further rationalization and redundancies.

Looking ahead, the group is confident of a better performance from both British and overseas businesses in the first

half of the year, although there is some recognition that last year's strong second half may be difficult to repeat. Despite the caution investors can look forward to an ambitious acquisition strategy in US high technology and to internal growth which makes pretax profits of £165m possible at the year end.

Sedgwick Group

Sedgwick Group's long-standing ambitions to take over the troubled US insurance broking firm, Alexander & Alexander

Services, have run into serious trouble, much to the delight of the London stockmarket.

In New York yesterday it was clear that Sedgwick was the mystery company in takeover talks with Alexander & Alexander, despite the steadfast refusal by the Sedgwick management to give away the time of day.

Less clear is the reason for the breakdown of negotiations between the companies after talks lasting several months. Alexander & Alexander has indicated that although there was no desperate need to

conclude a merger/takeover deal there was no fundamental objection to the Sedgwick approach, apart from the matter of price.

On Wall Street it was considered that Sedgwick was offering \$32 a share, or \$760m plus for the Alexander & Alexander group. Alexander's shares were suspended at \$28, pending a formal announcement.

There was relief in London about the failure of the Sedgwick approach, because the offer price was higher than the entire market capitalization of Sedgwick on the London Stock Exchange.

It is not clear what balance between cash and paper Sedgwick had in mind, but London analysts were rightly sceptical about Sedgwick's ability to carry the deal through.

Clearly, Sedgwick is determined to succeed, virtually at any cost. The options in Britain are limited because it already dominated broking at Lloyd's and elsewhere, which means the Government would not take too kindly to further expansion by acquisition.

That leaves expansion overseas. But at what cost? And do the customers benefit from bigger and bigger brokers?

suggests that another kind of sterling reserve is in the making. As Barings Brothers, the lead managers and gurus in the field do not hesitate to point out, it is the largest such issue ever.

Carrying a coupon of 11.125 per cent and issued at 99.5 per cent (before taking account of the 1.25 per cent selling concession), the five-year bond maturing in 1988 yields 10.96 per cent semi-annually.

Excluding a £75m Eurosterling issue last November, also arranged by Barings for the World Bank, this latest issue is twice the size of any previous Eurosterling bond.

The pound's petrocurrency status may have much increased its volatility, but it has also made foreign investors more interested in holding it. Since exchange controls were abolished in 1979, the Eurosterling market has grown considerably.

The World Bank, albeit a first-class name, is paying less than the yield on a comparable gilt, whereas borrowers on the bond market (domestic sterling fixed interest issues by foreign borrowers) inevitably pay a premium over gilts.

Eurosterling issues have little attraction for domestic British investors, but enough British dentists, or even British dentists domiciled in the Bahamas, seem to be attracted by this paper.

Because it is bearer paper, there is no withholding tax, interest is paid gross and the bond can be held anonymously overseas. The size of the latest World Bank issue should also ensure it is freely negotiable.

Bond issue

One had grown accustomed to the idea that sterling was declining as a reserve currency, but yesterday's £100m Eurosterling bond issue by the tirelessly inventive World Bank

SANDVIK

Sandvikens Jernverks Aktiebolag
US\$15,000,000.00 9% Bonds 1986
11th Redemption due 1st August 1983

Bank of America NT & SA London hereby give notice that in accordance with the terms and conditions of the above loan, the redemption of \$15,000,000.00 Bonds due the 1st August 1983 has been carried out in the following manner.

US\$250,000 principal amount bonds have been purchased in the open market by the Company, the remaining US\$14,750,000.00 principal amount bonds have been drawn at par on 8th July 1983 in the presence of a Notary Public pursuant to the terms and conditions of the above loan.

Bonds drawn, as stated below and may be presented to Bank of America NT & SA, 25 Cannon Street, London EC4A 3DF or the other paying agents named on the bonds.

Bonds surrendered for redemption should have all unstamped coupons (apart from the coupon due 1st August 1983) should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

Bonds will be received on any business day and must be left three clear working days for examination.

Bonds of \$1.00 each.

000000	001883	003334	004555	007782	009757	011574	012731	013064
000022	001887	003338	004559	007784	009759	011575	012732	013065
000044	001891	003342	004563	007788	009763	011579	012736	013069
000066	001895	003346	004567	007792	009767	011583	012740	013073
000088	001899	003350	004571	007796	009771	011587	012744	013077
000110	001903	003354	004575	007800	009775	011591	012748	013081
000132	001907	003358	004579	007804	009779	011595	012752	013085
000154	001911	003362	004583	007808	009783	011599	012756	013089
000176	001915	003366	004587	007812	009787	011603	012760	013093
000198	001919	003370	004591	007816	009791	011607	012764	013097
000220	001923	003374	004595	007820	009795	011611	012768	013101
000242	001927	003378	004599	007824	009799	011615	012772	013105
000264	001931	003382	004603	007828	009803	011619	012776	013109
000286	001935	003386	004607	007832	009807	011623	012780	013113
000308	001939	003390	004611	007836	009811	011627	012784	013117
000330	001943	003394	004615	007840	009815	011631	012788	013121
000352	001947	003398	004619	007844	009819	011635	012792	013125
000374	001951	003402	004623	007848	009823	011639	012796	013129
000396	001955	003406	004627	007852	009827	011643	012800	013133
000418	001959	003410	004631	007856	009831	011647	012804	013137
000440	001963	003414	004635	007860	009835	011651	012808	013141
000462	001967	003418	004639	007864	009839	011655	012812	013145
000484	001971	003422	004643	007868	009843	011659	012816	013149
000506	001975	003426	004647	007872	009847	011663	012820	013153
000528	001979	003430	004651	007876	009851	011667	012824	013157
000550	001983	003434	004655	007880	009855	011671	012828	013161
000572	001987	003438	004659	007884	009859	011675	012832	013165
000594	001991	003442	004663	007888	009863	011679	012836	013169
000616	001995	003446	004667	007892	009867	011683	012840	013173
000638	001999	003450	004671	007896	009871	011687	012844	013177
000660	002003	003454	004675	007900	009875	011691	012848	013181
000682	002007	003458	004679	007904	009879	011695	012852	013185
000704	002011	003462	004683	007908	009883	011699	012856	013189
000726	002015	003466	004687	007912	009887	011703	012860	013193
000748	002019	003470	004691	007916	009891	011707	012864	013197
000770	002023	003474	004695	007920	009895	011711	012868	013201
000792	002027	003478	004699	007924	009899	011715	012872	013205
000814	002031	003482	004703	007928	009903	011719	012876	013209
000836	002035	003486	004707	007932	009907	011723	012880	013213
000858	002039	003490	004711	007936	009911	011727	012884	013217
000880	002043	003494	004715	007940	009915	011731	012888	013221
000902	002047	003498	004719	007944	009919	011735	012892	013225
000924	002051	003502	004723	007948	009923	011739	012896	013229
000946	002055	003506	004727	007952	009927	011743	012900	013233
000968	002059	003510	004731	007956	009931	011747	012904	013237
000990	002063	003514	004735	007960	009935	011751	012908	013241
001012	002067	003518	004739	007964	009939	011755	012912	013245
001034	002071	003522	004743	007968	009943	011759	012916	013249
001056	002075	003526	004747	007972	009947	011763	012920	013253
001078	002079	003530	004751	007976	009951	011767	012924	013257
001100	002083	003534	004755	007980	009955	011771	012928	013261
001122	002087	003538	004759	007984	009959	011775	012932	013265
001144	002091	003542	004763	007988	009963	011779	012936	013269
001166	002095	003546	004767	007992	009967	011783	012940	013273
001188	002099	003550	004771	007996	009971	011787	012944	013277
001210	002103	003554	004775	008000	009999	011791	012948	013281
001232	002107	003558	004779	008004	010003	011795	012952	013285
001254	002111	003562	004783	008008	010007	011799	012956	013289
001276	002115	003566	004787	008012	010011	011803	012960	013293
001298	002119	003570	004791	008016	010015	011807	012964	013297
001320	002123	003574	004795	008020	010019	011811	012968	013301
001342	002127	003578	004799	008024	010023	011815	012972	013305
001364	002131	003582	004803	008028	010027	011819	012976	013309
001386	002135	003586	004807	008032	010031	011823	012980	013313
001408	002139	003590	004811	008036	010035	011827	012984	013317
001430	002143	003594	004815	008040	010039	011831	012988	013321
001452	002147	003598	004819	008044	010043	011835	012992	013325
001474	002151	003602	004823	008048	010047	011839	012996	013329
001496	002155	003606	004827	008052	010051	011843	012999	013333
001518	002159	003610	004831	008056	010055	011847	013003	013337
001540	002163	003614	004835	008060	010059	011851	013007	013341
001562	002167	003618	004839	008064	010063	011855	013011	013345
001584	002171	003622	004843	008068	010067	011859	013015	013349
001606	002175	003626	004847	008072	010071	011863	013019	013353
001628	002179	003630	004851	008076	010075	011867	013023	013357
001650	002183	003634	004855	008080	010079	011871	013027	013361
001672	002187	003638	004859	008084	010083	011875	013031	013365
001694	002191	003642	004863	008088	010087	011879	013035	013369
001716	002195	003646	004867	008092	010091	011883	013039	013373
001738	002199	003650	004871	008096	010095	011887	013043	013377
001760	002203	003654	004875	008100	010099	011891	013047	013381
001782	002207	003658	004879	008104	010103	011895	013051	013385
001804	002211	003662	004883	008108	010107	011899	013055	013389
001826	002215	003666	004887	008112	010111	011903	013059	013393
001848	002219	003670	004891	008116	010115	011907	013063	013397
001870	002223	003674	004895	008120	010119	011911	013067	013401
001892	002227	003678	004899	008124	010123	011915	013071	013405
001914	002231	003682	004903	008128	010127	011919	013075	013409
001936	002235	003686	004907	008132	010131	011923	013079	013413
001958	002239	003690	004911	008136	010135	011927	013083	013417
001980	002243	003694	004915	008140	010139	011931	013087	013421
002002	002247	003698	004919	008144	010143	011935	013091	013425
002024	002251	003702	004923	008148	010147	011939	013095	013429
002046	002255	003706	004927	008152	010151	011943	013099	013433
002068	002259	003710	004931	008156	010155	011947	013103	013437
002090	002263	003714	004935	008160	010159	011951	013107	013441
002112	002267	003718	004939	008164	010163	011955	013111	013445
002134	002271	003722	004943	008168	010167	011959	013115	013449
002156	002275	003726	004947	008172	010171	011963	013119	013453
002178	002279	003730	004951	008176	010175	011967	013123	013457
002200	002283	003734	004955	008180	010179	011971	013127	013461
002222	002287	003738	004959	008184	010183	011975	013131	013465
002244	002291	003742	004963	008188	010187	011979	013135	013469
002266	002295	003746	004967	008192	010191	011983	013139	013473
002288	002299	003750	004971	008196	010195	011987	013143	013477
002310	002303	003754	004975	008200	010199	011991	013147	013481
002332	002307	003758	004979	008204	010203	011995	013151	013485
002354	002311	003762	004983	008208	010207	011999	013155	013489
002376	002315	003766	004987	008212	010211	012003	013159	013493
002398	002319	003770	004991	008216	010215	012007	013163	013497
002420	002323	003774	004995	008220	010219	012011	013167	013501
002442	002327	003778	004999	008224	010223	012015	013171	013505
002464	002331	003782	005003	008228	010227	012019	013175	013509
002486	002335	003786	005007	008232	010231	012023	013179	013513
002508	002339	003790	005011	008236	010235	012027	013183	013517
002530	002343	003794	005015	008240	010239	012031	013187	013521
002552	002347	003798	005019	008244	010243	012035	013191	013525
002574	002351	003802	005023	008248	010247	012039	013195	013529
002596	002355	003806	005027	008252	010251	012043	013199	013533
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Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Rear seat belts the next safety frontier

The Parliamentary Advisory Council for Transport Safety (PACT) numbers among its members some of the most respected road safety experts in the country, including Dr Murray Mackay, head of the pioneering Accident Research Unit at Birmingham University. So when PACT puts the mandatory fitting of rear seat belts at the top of its priority list for Government action it should be listened to.

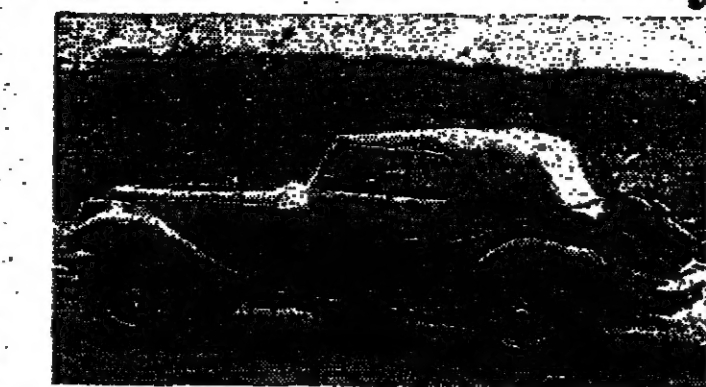
In its evidence to the House of Commons Select Committee on Transport, which published its inquiry into Road Safety, report today, PACT insists that after the outstanding success of front seat belts (95 per cent usage and 10 per cent fall in casualties) the "next single most effective method of reducing car occupant fatalities and the risk of serious injury in accidents would be the wearing of rear belts."

To support this claim it draws heavily on Dr Mackay's investigation of fatal car crashes which led him to conclude that "the use of belts in all rear seating positions would have saved 73.7 per cent of the fatally injured rear seat passengers in the sample". Apply that to the national fatality statistics for 1981 and it suggests that 226 lives would have been saved with rear belts.

In my view, however, the most impressive finding in the Birmingham study is that the belted-in driver is himself in serious danger from unrestrained back seat passengers being flung forward. It seems that 6.1 per cent of the front seat occupants in Dr Mackay's sample would be alive if rear belts had been used.

Anchorage points for rear belts have been mandatory fittings on new cars in this country since October, 1981. PACT is therefore calling for belts to be mandatory on cars produced since that date. No additional redesign work is necessary, only the commitment to fit them which some car makers already do.

Kangol, the belt manufacturers, said recently that an 11-stone adult



The spartan kit car

hurled forward from the rear in a 30 mph collision creates a force of two tons. As one who has seen the devastating effect on a 30-year-old pile-up on the German autobahn I do not need figures to convince me of the urgent need for rear belts. I am only disappointed that PACT stopped short of demanding mandatory use as well as fitting. I now feel so vulnerable without a belt that I want the same protection extended to my family and friends.

Computerized crashes

To walk into the body engineering department at Austin Rover's Cowley plant is like visiting NASA control rooms and rows of sophisticated man operating computer keyboards and facing Visual Display Units (VDUs). It is hard to accept that only three months ago the same office was filled with traditional drawing boards, for this is the place where next generation Austin and Rover car bodies are being designed.

The advantages are enormous. When engineers want to see how a proposed body will behave on the road they ask the computer. That saves months of work and millions of pounds in hand-building prototypes. When the first Maestro prototype was crashed head-on into a 30-ton block of concrete its performance under impact was

right in line with the computer's prediction. By the end of this year Austin Rover will have 227 VDUs, believed to be the largest concentration of computer-aided engineering VDUs in the United Kingdom and that should be enough to impress their Japanese partner Honda that they mean business.

It is not often these days I get a yen for open-air motoring. The joys of wind in the hair travel are so restricted by our climate that the most I am prepared to concede is that a nicely engineered sun roof does come in handy. But when the sunniest spell we have had for a long time coincided with the arrival in my drive of a beautiful green and silver Spartan sports car, all my reservations disappeared.

I could not wait to get the hood down and stowed away before I was roaring off to the envy of my son and, somewhat surprisingly, his mother. With a headscarf protecting a recent hair-do she was waiting the next morning to accompany me on the 12-mile drive into the office with the excuse that she wanted to do some urgent shopping in town.

With me hanging on to a pre-war type wood and alloy steering wheel and my wife clutching anything solid in reach we tried to turn the clock back 30 years. For the first

few miles I thought we had succeeded. The aluminium bonnet with its rows of ventilating louvres seemed a mile long and the sound like that of tearing linen pouring from the exhaust pipe evoked nostalgic memories of a "Brooklands Cam" and our motor-cycling days.

Then the buffering began to take its toll. First it imparted a false sense of speed. At 60 mph the wind pressure was bearable. At 90 mph it tried to tear us from the car and despite the brilliant sunshine we began to shiver. It was our own fault really. We should have remembered our motor-cycling experience and dressed accordingly. But on that first day we were still on the relearning curve.

By the end of the week it was another story. Suitably clad the car seemed to become quieter and the wind almost friendly. But what about the car itself? The Spartan is one of the growing number of sports cars being built by enthusiasts from the salvaged remains of MOT-failed cars and lots of parts supplied by specialist firms. Based at Paxton, near Nottingham, Spartan Cars is one of the most experienced in the business. It made its first Morgan looklike some 10 years ago using Triumph Vitesse mechanicals. More recently it has switched to the ubiquitous Cortina.

The standard kit costing £1,302 will fit any Cortina, regardless of engine size, manufactured since 1970. The car tested had one of the old 2-litre GT units. The heart of the Spartan is a very strong steel chassis and it needs to be when you consider that you are throwing away your Cortina body. The chassis has to carry everything else and ultimately will decide whether the product of your time and labour is safe or a creaking, twisting nightmare with the road-holding and handling of a skateboard. Any kit car is only as good as the man building it and the time and money he is prepared to put into it. Spartan tell me they pay about £100 for an MOT-failed

BMW

BMW 323i CABRIOLET 1981

5 Speed box, full sports pack, immaculate red bodywork, black cloth trim, coach lined and rear spoiler, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £9,250. Would consider part exchange.

Phone Hertford (0992) 59438

BMW 735i (X reg)

Saloon finished in Champagne metallic paint, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Phone Mr Clegg Ringwood 04254 75321 after 7.30 pm.

BMW 323i 1979

49,000 miles. Ford Blue. Pioneer stereo, air cond, alloy wheels. £4,750. 021-777-1994 (day) 0545-3653 (Sun)

BMW 320 April 1980

Blue metallic. £3,995. Tel: Great Leighs 383

BMW 323i 1981

Accor silver grey Factory Road surround, 4 speaker radio/cassette, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £5,500. Worcester 28814

BMW 316

DONT BUY NEW 1 lady owner, 4,500 miles only. Stereo & electric mirrors. V reg. Bargain at £5,500. Tel: Middlesex on Sun 4910.

BMW 728i AUTO

August 1982 (1) electric sun roof, cassette radio, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. 04946 2195

1982 323i, 5 Speed

Survivor, PAS, alloy wheels, metallic paint, 24,000 miles. £2,250. Tel 499 9000 Ex 7419 (day) 304 4204 (even)

BMW 633 CSI

V reg, 31,000 miles, full service history, 1 owner. Must be the very best of this model available. Private Sale. £14,000. Tel: (0252) 713111 (office) 715899 (home)

BMW 320 (X)

August 1981, Sapphire blue/Pacific interior. One owner, 20,000 miles, radio cassette, excellent condition. £5,900. Home 01-390 2706 Business 01-391 0855

BMW 320i

2200, Full special equipment model with all extras and a BMW registration. 1 owner, 12,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Tel: (0203) 01-590 2706 Business 01-391 0855

Collectors Cars

Bristol 411 Mark III 1973

Total respray in dark blue costing £3,000, low mileage. Personalised plate RAC 10 plus refinements associated with an appreciating British Classic. £7,900. Phone 980 1106 or 981 3201 (eves)

JAGUAR SS100

Excellent and original condition. Red-Black interior. One owner less than 15 years. Low mileage since new. 12,000 miles only. Private Sale. £12,500. Tel: (0203) 713111 (office) 715899 (home)

JAGUAR XK 150 S 3.8 ROADSTER

1953. Rebuilt with new body. 12,000 miles only. 1 owner. Full service history. 12,000 miles only. Private Sale. £7,500. Tel: (0203) 713111 (office) 715899 (home)

MORGAN +4

4 seater 1981 professionally re-built, red black leather, immaculate. Offer for full specification. Phone 051 924 2262

1938 17 HORSE CAR

Armstrong Siddeley Saloon. reputed only one left of its 50 made. recent restoration - 25,000 miles. 040 481 3887

1978 MORGAN+8

23,000 miles, always garaged. excellent car, offers - For serious enquiries only. Tel: 01-585 5558 (home) or 01-585 5558 (day)

UNIQUE EXAMPLE

of the 1960s. 1960. 500 cc. 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Tel: Littleborough (0706) 768115

1973 ROLLS ROYCE SILVER SHADOW

Finished in unmarked porcelain white, with leather interior, absolutely immaculate throughout. 24 mile guarantee. 12 mile M.O.T. 1 year 7500 or RAC. Price £25,750.

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Finished in unmarked porcelain white, with leather interior, absolutely immaculate throughout. 24 mile guarantee. 12 mile M.O.T. 1 year 7500 or RAC. Price £25,750.

1982 Y 380 S.E.L. MERCEDES

Chauffeur driven, company chairman's car, like new, 12,700 miles. Extras including electric sunroof/L.S.D., stereo radio/cassette, air conditioning, SILVER METALLIC PAINT/BLUE INTERIOR. V8/230. Cruise control. £20,995 ono. Office 061-236 4934 Home 061-904 9792

van Page-Ratoliff

NEW MERCEDES BENZ

280 SEL 2.5, 1981, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

MERCEDES 200 T ESTATE

(X reg), auto, burgundy red, sunroof, rear seats, stereo radio/cassette etc. Immaculate condition. £8,950. Tel: Farnborough (0252) 519 438.

1983 500 SEC COUPE

120,000 miles. Special lower suspension, special wheels and tyres, leather interior, stereo, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

MERCEDES 380 SE

X reg, 1 owner, low mileage, electric sunroof, stereo, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

280 CE X REG

Most Extras. Taxed. £12,950. Telephone 021 784 5319

MERCEDES 300 TD Estate

X reg, sliding sunroof, electric windows, extra child seat. Full service history at £10,995. Woodbridge Garage 021-448 4227

MERCEDES 280E 1978

120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

M. Thomas Motor Group of Plymouth

1983 BMW 725 SE, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

BAUER MILLETT LTD

1983 BMW 320i, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

FERRARI 365GT4 2+2

5 speed manual, V12 engine, under 10,000 miles, concours condition, as new, mint. All extras. £12,750 ono. Tel: 0344 882424 office 0990 24717

PEUGEOT 505 GR ESTATE 1982

Registration NO. PAN 7171. Automatic, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

RANGE ROVER

March '83 V reg, metallic silver, stereo, alloy wheels, stereo radio/cassette, 5,000 miles, £12,500 o.n.o. Call Mawson Philbin. 01-925 7104 (office)

JENSEN RARE SP MODEL

Reg. No. JFE 5. Electric roof, blue metallic. Vinyl roof & interior, all extras. 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

CAPRI 2.6i

5 speed, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

SCIROCCO BLS Auto

1980 (10) Metallic silver/grey. Under 20,000 miles. Private sale. £12,700. Phone Lifford (0420) 723343

GRANADA 2.8 INJECTION

X reg, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

RANGE ROVER

Wooden Picket conversion 1978. 21,000 miles. 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

RANGE ROVER '82 SERIES

4 door, sports pack, low mileage. Immaculate. £14,495. Tel: ETWALL 025 575 5495

RANGE ROVER 1982 Y

4 door, sports pack, low mileage. Immaculate. £14,495. Tel: ETWALL 025 575 5495

MORGAN + 8

(T) Registration, Red, full service history £5,000. Tel: (0272) 758623 or 733061

LOTUS ESPRIT II

Black and gold with leather trim, stereo radio/cassette, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

TAKE THE PROFIT

on your new car investment. Buy via MYCAR 0895 39990/7181. Profitable import. You take the profit. You do the work. Buy via MYCAR

FUNERAL VEHICLES

Deliverer White House (1974) 4 door, double deck £2,400. Tel: 0709 5822 or 02231 after office hours

SAAB 900 TURBO

1980 model, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

FIAT PANDA

JUL 82 (2) 1.1 reg. white, 4,500 miles only, second car, as new. £2,400. Tel: 040 6536

JAGUAR XJS

1979 Managing directors car from new. Diamond red, tan interior, as new. Reg. No. RPT 0301. 32,000 miles. £7,500. Office (08323) 49177 Home (08323) 49107

CARPUGHIA

3 Dr. Austin Provia, power steering, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

GOLF GTI

X reg, Porsche dark green metallic, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

NEW HONDA CARS

Lowest prices for cash without part exchange. The Honda Main Dealer. Tel: (0460) 78191 Mon-Fri 9.15am-5.45pm

SAAB TURBO '81 - '99

Black, Red trim, 20,000 miles only. 1 owner. Stereo/cassette, immaculate. £4,990 o.n.o. Tel: (0622) 679006 or 53030

VOLVO 245 GLE

120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

MORGAN +4

1981 model, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

ALFA ROMEO 164

1981 model, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

LOTUS ESPRIT II

Black and gold with leather trim, stereo radio/cassette, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

JAGUAR Daimler

1978 model, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

DAIMLER 5.3

1978 model, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

BLACK E TYPE JAGUAR

1978 model, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

JAGUAR XJS

1979 Managing directors car from new. Diamond red, tan interior, as new. Reg. No. RPT 0301. 32,000 miles. £7,500. Office (08323) 49177 Home (08323) 49107

TUDOR

20-30 Upper High Rd. Epson 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

Porsche 924

1980 Blue and Silver metallic, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial, 120,000 miles, 5 speed box, alloy wheels, stereo radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Windsor 61547 - Tel: 04942

Porsche 924 X

Luxury, sunroof, P.D.M. Berlin, stereo, alloy, light blue metallic. A.F.N. serviced. £9,750. Tel: 01-467 7865

JAGUAR 4

Poland legislates to keep grip after martial law

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish Parliament yesterday enacted a crucial safety-net of legislation which, by regulating such diverse issues as censorship, police powers and ministerial responsibilities, is supposed to guarantee internal stability after the lifting of martial law.

The most important move was a change in the constitution, allowing the Council of State - which acts for Parliament when it is not sitting - to declare a state of emergency if "the internal security of the state has been endangered".

Martial law was declared 19 months ago because no such clause then existed.

Now martial law or a "state of war" may be declared only if there is an external threat - a "real, for example, of invasion".

The amendment is interesting for three reasons. First, it gives the Government a wide range of options, allowing it to declare, for example, a state of emergency only in one area. It also means the leadership can give a more measured response to crises.

Secondly, the amendment makes no mention of Parliament having to approve a state of emergency - making for swift action - and, finally, it endows the chairman of the Council of State (the effective head of state) with the right to declare an emergency by himself if need be.

Another amendment guarantees that private farmers have a permanent place in the Polish society. This change is the result of considerable lobbying - not least from the Roman Catholic Church - by those who believe that it will boost the confidence of farmers, who will invest more in their land and sell more food to the state.

Most of the legislation and constitutional amendments have been referred to the

committee stage but, Sejm (Parliament) deputies say, they will all be passed into law.

The amendments were accompanied by a number of Bills that will also prove important after the lifting of martial law - which may be announced next week.

A draft press law, given its first reading yesterday, tightens the provisions of the relatively liberal censorship Act passed in July 1981. Thus, while the publication of anything that calls for the overthrow of the political system or mocks it, the new law adds "or its superior organs of power". In other words, any article that attacks the Government - not just the system - is banned.

At least one article seems specifically designed to counter underground publications: "The publication or dissemination of a newspaper or other journal without permission... is liable to one year in prison or to a fine."

Two other Bills were important for the post-martial law era. One passed into law yesterday with three votes against, defines the powers of the police, gives the security service a separate legal entity and replaces district militia stations with Interior Ministry headquarters.

The militia are now specifically empowered to use means of "direct enforcement" - the Bill stipulates rubber truncheons, water and chemical sprays, dogs and concussion grenades. It also gives detailed instructions on when guns may be used.

Another Bill regulating the powers of the Council of Ministers - the Government - grants the Prime Minister the right to set up special commissions, but also acknowledges that Parliament has some say.

Technology wizard seeks whizz-kids

By Bill Johnstone and Clive Cookson

His team will be brilliant, the best in technical research, the recently knighted technology guru, Sir Clive Sinclair, claims. The dozen or so researchers whom he is seeking for his new £2m research laboratory at an idyllic site, Milton Hall, outside Cambridge, will be "outstanding people".

So clever will be the Sinclair proteges that Sir Clive himself would be pushed to qualify. He has advertised in the press for the scientists, whom he is prepared to pay "shockingly high salaries".

The idea of his novel research institute, called MetaLab from the Greek word *meta* meaning beyond, is to free scientists from the constraints that industry and even academic life impose on research. Financial constraints are a handicap of the past, since the sale of 10 per cent of Sinclair Research early in the year raised £12.9m and made the company worth more than £130m.

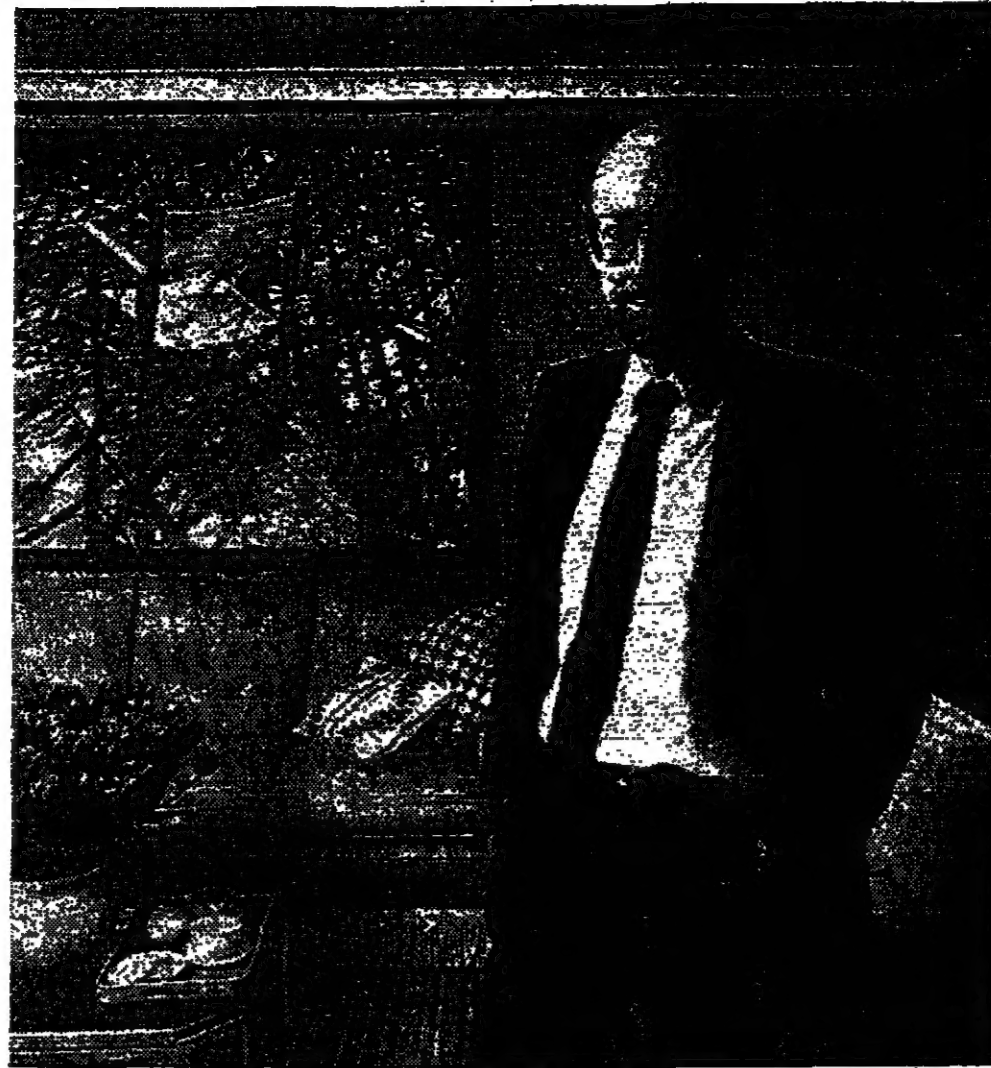
He said in an exclusive interview with *The Times*: "The MetaLab will bring together those parts of the company that might loosely be called blue-skies research but are really not quite as blue-skies as all that. It is the leading edge sort of work but also very much dedicated to a definite product generally high-risk or very difficult work."

The new laboratory is the fourth to the Sinclair empire. The others are a flat screen television laboratory in St Ives, Cambridgeshire, a computer laboratory in Cambridge, and one developing the Sinclair electric car near Exeter.

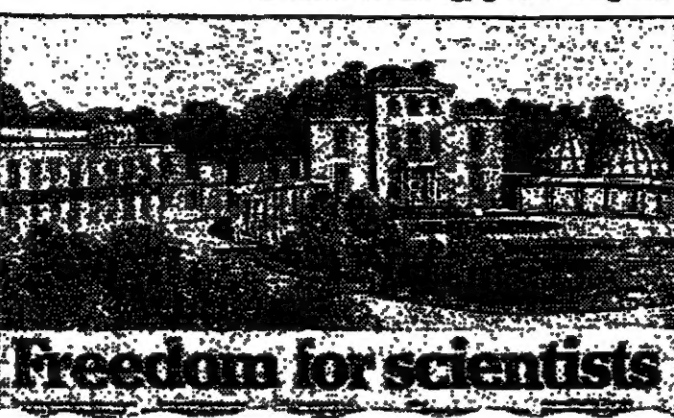
Money will apparently be no object as Sinclair and his researchers pursue excellence in television technology, microchip technology, computer systems, communications and other complex disciplines at the 16,000 sq ft MetaLab.

Freedom is the passport. More freedom than researchers have been accustomed to, Sir Clive says. "They already have certain freedoms, of course. If they work in universities they have a certain sort of freedom. If they work in industry they have another sort of freedom, but in those cases they have constraints that bind them."

"In particular, they tend to be constrained in this country by their ability to purchase the goods they need. They have the odd business in Britain of employing a man at £20,000 or £30,000 a year who has to argue if he wants £100 worth



Sir Clive: technology guru looking into the future



A view of the MetaLab, home of the new research institute

of equipment. We will be employing people at very high salaries. They will be the *cerne de la crème*, and if they think they want the equipment they are going to have it," he adds.

The 42-year-old innovator, who finished his formal academic training at the age of 17, has been responsible for a series of technical firsts - pocket television, calculator and two micro-computers cheap enough for a mass

market. His ZX81 computer - now retailing for under £40 - has sold a million pieces worldwide and made him a multi-millionaire.

Though Sir Clive has a passionate feeling for research, the final product is most important. His creative, dedicated researchers at MetaLab are expected to keep that passion burning. He is concerned that academic qualifications are still used as an easy measure of brilliance, but

uncertain what to employ in their place.

He does not consider himself either a crusader or a part of the establishment, even with a knighthood. But he does intend to influence technology policy in Britain, albeit on a modest scale.

Sir Clive says: "The most wonderful research is done in this country, but half the time it doesn't get through to the marketplace. The way we (at Sinclair) conduct research is that one group of people takes it from the concept to the marketplace."

That requires engineers and scientists to have an understanding of business which is a quality lacking, even among the most brilliant technical minds, according to Sir Clive. The hybrid engineer-businessman is Sinclair himself, and although his MetaLab team may not entirely be his clones because by definition one Sinclair mind might not want to be constrained by another Sinclair mind, he does expect them to have at least some of his many innovative talents.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

PM digs in over the British diet

Mr. Jeffrey Rooker, a Labour front bench spokesman on social security, issued a challenge to Mrs Thatcher at Prime Minister's question time yesterday.

"Can the Prime Minister," he asked, "as leader of the nation and as a housewife, tell us what her practical advice is to the unemployed and their families about eating healthily within their means in view of the Nutrition Advisory Council assessment that the average British diet puts people at risk?"

Coming on the day after Labour voted solidly against hanging, the suggestion that people should eat the sort of food favoured by the Nutrition Advisory Council will be seen as another Labour betrayal of working class opinion.

The grim phrase "eating healthily" is a middle-class code which can mean only one thing: meat. This is the boring substance which forms the basis of the average SDP activist's breakfast. But, in its broader, philosophical sense, it is a generic term which embraces the whole dismal concept of "health foods": endless salads, cottage cheese, literally not a sausage.

Mr Rooker was sincere. Of that there was no doubt. Most fanatics are. But he was trying to intimidate the Prime Minister into reneging on the traditional calorie-intensive British diet.

In Mr Rooker's use of the phrase "as leader of the nation and as a housewife", he was trying to harness, for his own propagandistic purposes, all the authority of both the great offices of state held by Mrs Thatcher - that of Prime Minister, and that of consort to Mr Denis Thatcher, and therefore the woman responsible for the domestic comforts of the most representative Englishman of the age.

Fortunately, Mr Rooker was probably wasting his time with the latter. Denis does not look like one of your mousel-munchers.

Moreover, as left wingers so often do when praying in aid authorities, Mr Rooker invoked the Nutrition Advisory Council as if it were an independent body with no axe to grind. In fact, it is notorious mousel-front organization. Faced with this suggestion that she should tell the unemployed, or anyone else, what to eat, Mrs Thatcher was magnificent. "I do not think these people need advice from

me and I think it would be presumptuous to give it," she told Mr Rooker. At this, the Labour benches sanctimoniously erupted with cries of "disgraceful" etc. Labour policy on diet, as on defence and all other issues at the recent general election, turned out to be completely at variance with the true wishes of the British people - a race which has, over the centuries, created the most joyously calorific of all the great cuisines of the world.

Inevitably, Mr Michie's Foot joined in the outcry. He accused the Prime Minister of not being prepared "to give advice to some of the poorest people in the land." In fact, she was trying to save them from following the radical middle classes into becoming a mass of anorexic chawers of bits of fruit mixed in with hay.

But Mr Foot was cheered by the benches behind him. Gone was the era when the Labour Party represented the great regional dishes: the chip butties of Merseyside, the black puddings of the Hatterley country, the Bubble and Squeak and Spotted Dick, of the influential cockney cuisine, the condensed milk that can be found in even the most humble "pull-ups for carmen" (a dialect phrase that is not directly connected with Bizzet's opera of that name).

Then there are the multi-calorific dishes claimed by many regions. Ham, rashers, porky! Tricad, tart! McDonald's hamburgers! The unemployed have enough misfortune, without being denied such traditional joys by a *cuisine minceur* extremist such as Mr Rooker.

Later, when Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the House, answered routine questions on forthcoming parliamentary business, he was confronted by the traditional Conservative backbencher Mr John Stokes. He demanded of Mr Biffen: "Can the Right Hon Gentleman give us an assurance that the Government will not cease to protect the poor and unimportant in our society, and never forget that we are the House of Commons who represent the common people as well as the intellectuals and progressives?"

He was referring to the previous night's vote on capital punishment. But of course his words applied perfectly to this threat to the poor and unimportant people's simple pleasure at table.

TUC steps in at FT

Continued from page 1

committee planned for the following Monday.

Mr Wade has also received a letter from Mr Patrick Lowry, chairman of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service also urging the union to accept the mediator's proposals.

In a letter to the *Financial Times* management, Mr Lowry said that there were two courses

open to both sides at the moment. "One is to allow this protracted and damaging dispute to continue with no prospect of an early settlement. The other is for both parties to accept the independent chairman's recommendations and move on to consider the other issues that remain to be resolved. It is my view that the latter option should be adopted by both parties," the letter said.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Queen presents the Guildon to the 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, at Tidworth, Hampshire, 11.40.
The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of Salford University, presides at degree congregations at the University, 10.15.
The Prince of Wales visits the Cancer Help Centre and opens new building at Grove House Bristol, 3.15.
The Princess of Wales, as President of the Wales Craft Council, visits craft producers in Dyfed; arrives Aberporth airport, 11.40.
Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attends a *fiat christening* in aid of the St John Ambulance in Hampshire. Wherwell Prior, Andover, 9.40.
The Duke of Gloucester, President, National Association of Boys

Clubs, attends Annual General Meeting, Sadlers Hall, Cheshire, London, 12.
The Duke of Kent, as Chancellor, presides at the congregation for the conferment of first degrees and diplomas at the University of Surrey, Guildford Cathedral, 2.10; visits Guildford Senior Schools' Art Exhibition, Guildhall, Guildford, 4.45.
New exhibitions
Open Summer Show, Timaeus, 2a Salisbury Road, Moseley, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10-4 (until Aug 26).
The Thistle of Scotland, Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery, Kelvingrove; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Sept 26).
Work by Friedrichs-Hundertwasser; City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until Aug 7).
Trolleybus exhibition, Russell-Cotes Museum and Art Gallery, East Cliff, Bournemouth; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30 (until Aug 6).
Six Degrees Out: Furniture, glass, ceramics, knitwear and Metalwork, Beaumont Arts Centre, Oxfordshire; Tues to Sat 10.30 to 1.30 and 2.30 to 5.30, closed Sun and Mon; (until July 30).
Aspects of the Countryside: paintings by Howard and Wendy Jones, New Gallery, Able Tree House, 9 Fore Street, Baddeley, Salterton, Devon; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun and Mon; (until July 30).
Last chance to see
Work by Cindy Sherman and Nigel Henderson, John Hansard Gallery, Southampton University; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, (ends tomorrow).
Music
Concert by King's School Choir, Rochester Cathedral, 8.
Piano recital by Peter Donohoe, Chichester Cathedral, 7.30.
Concert by Cathedral Choir and Orchestra, Bristol Cathedral, 7.30.
Concert by Hilliard Ensemble, Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, 8.
Concert by Classical Orchestra, Assembly Rooms, York, 8.

Anniversaries
Births: Inigo Jones, London, 1573; Rembrandt, Leiden, Netherlands, 1606; Henry Edward Manning, cardinal, Tottenham, 1838; Alfred Hammansworth, 1st Viscount, Newcastle (proprietor of *The Times* 1908-22), Dublin, 1865.
Deaths: James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, executed on Tower Hill, 1685; Anton Chekhov, Badenweiler, Germany, 1904.
Today is St Swithun's Day.

The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	28.85	27.30
Austria Sch	82.00	78.00
Belgium Fr	1.94	1.86
Denmark Kr	14.70	14.00
Finland Mk	6.82	6.42
France Fr	12.22	11.72
Germany DM	4.09	3.89
Greece Dr	135.00	125.00
Hongkong \$	11.37	10.72
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.23
Italy Lira	242.00	230.00
Japan Yen	367.00	367.00
Netherlands Gld	4.58	4.36
Norway Kr	11.60	11.05
Portugal Esc	185.00	174.00
Spain Ptas	1.10	1.05
South Africa Rd	22.00	21.60
Sweden Kr	12.23	11.63
Switzerland Fr	3.36	3.19
USA \$	1.57	1.52
Yugoslavia Dnr	142.00	134.00

Rates for small denominations bank notes only. Excludes Bank of England's 1.52. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 333.9. London: The FT index closed-up 11.3 at 688.2.

Roads

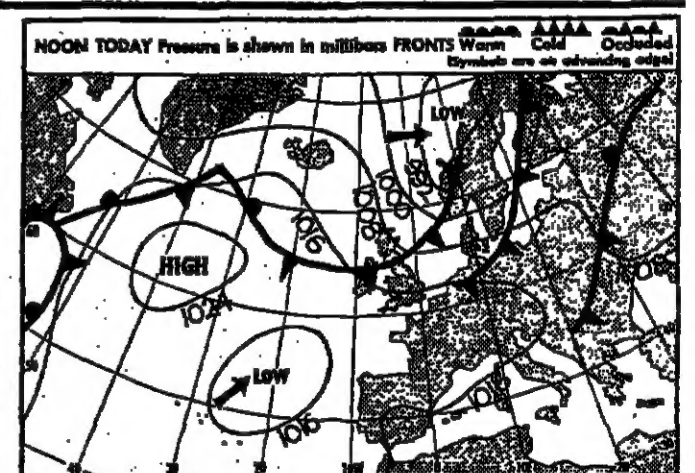
London and the South-east: A13: Only one lane London-bound on Newbury Lane near Prince Regent Lane. M40: Closed westbound at Junction 5 (Stokenchurch); M4: Westbound lane closures between junctions 2 and 3 (Brentford). Midlands and East Angles: M1: Lane closures between junctions 28 and 29 (A38, Mansfield) to A617, Chesterfield). M45: Closed eastbound at Rugby; diversions: A1: Lane closures S of Blythe at Ramby, Nottinghamshire. The North M6: Lane closures between junctions 43 and 44 (Carlisle) also between junctions 25 (A49, Wigan) and 27 (A5209 Wigan/Standish), Greater Manchester. Wales and West: A449: Width restriction W of Crumlin, Gwent, at junction of M4. M5: Lane closures between junctions 13 and 14 (Stroud to Thornbury). A38: Lane closures at Marsh Mills, Wiltshire, Lee Mill and South Brent, Devon. Scotland: M9: Lane closures between junctions 5 and 7 (Falkirk to Kinrossville Bridge). Information supplied by the A.A.

Weather

A ridge of high pressure will be maintained over southern areas, whilst weaker troughs of low pressure move S over northern parts.

6am to midnight

London, East Angles, Midlands, E. central W. England, N. Wales: Sunny periods, possibly a shower or two. W. light or moderate; max temp 23 to 25C (73 to 77F). SW England, S. Wales: Dry, sunny periods; max temp 25 to 28C (77 to 82F). W. light or moderate; max temp 23 to 25C (73 to 77F). NW, central S. England, Channel Islands: Dry sunny periods, cloudy; max temp 25 to 28C (77 to 82F). W. light or moderate; max temp 23 to 25C (73 to 77F). Rather cloudy, sunny intervals, perhaps a little rain or drizzle; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 21 to 23C (70 to 73F). S. of Mersey, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Further cloudy, a little rain or drizzle in places, brightening from N later; wind W or NW, moderate; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F). Mersey Firth: NE NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy; bright intervals developing, perhaps one or two light showers; wind W to NW, moderate; max temp 14 to 18C (57 to 65F). Outlook for the weekend: Changeable in N with temperatures near or above normal; hot in S but some isolated thunderstorms. SEA: PASSENGERS: N. North Sea: Wind W, light, becoming moderate; sea slight. S. English Channel: Wind W, light, becoming moderate; sea slight. S. of Dover: English Channel: Wind W or SW, light or moderate; sea slight. S. of England: Wind W, light, becoming moderate; sea slight. S. of Wales: Wind W, light, becoming moderate; sea slight. S. of Ireland: Wind W, light, becoming moderate; sea slight.



High tides			
Location	Time	Height	Time
London Bridge	6.15	7.4	6.25
London Bridge	11.51	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	17.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	22.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	28.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	33.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	39.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	44.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	50.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	55.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	61.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	66.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	72.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	77.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	83.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	88.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	94.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	99.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	105.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	110.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	116.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	121.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	127.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	132.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	138.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	143.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	149.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	154.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	160.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	165.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	171.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	176.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	182.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	187.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	193.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	198.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	204.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	209.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	215.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	220.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	226.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	231.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	237.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	242.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	248.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	253.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	259.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	264.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	270.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	275.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	281.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	286.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	292.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	297.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	303.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	308.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	314.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	319.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	325.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	330.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	336.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	341.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	347.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	352.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	358.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	363.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	369.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	374.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	380.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	385.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	391.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	396.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	402.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	407.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	413.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	418.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	424.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	429.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	435.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	440.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	446.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	451.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	457.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	462.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	468.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	473.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	479.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	484.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	490.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	495.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	501.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	506.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	512.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	517.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	523.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	528.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	534.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	539.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	545.15	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	550.41	12.9	6.25
London Bridge	556.15	12.9	6.